

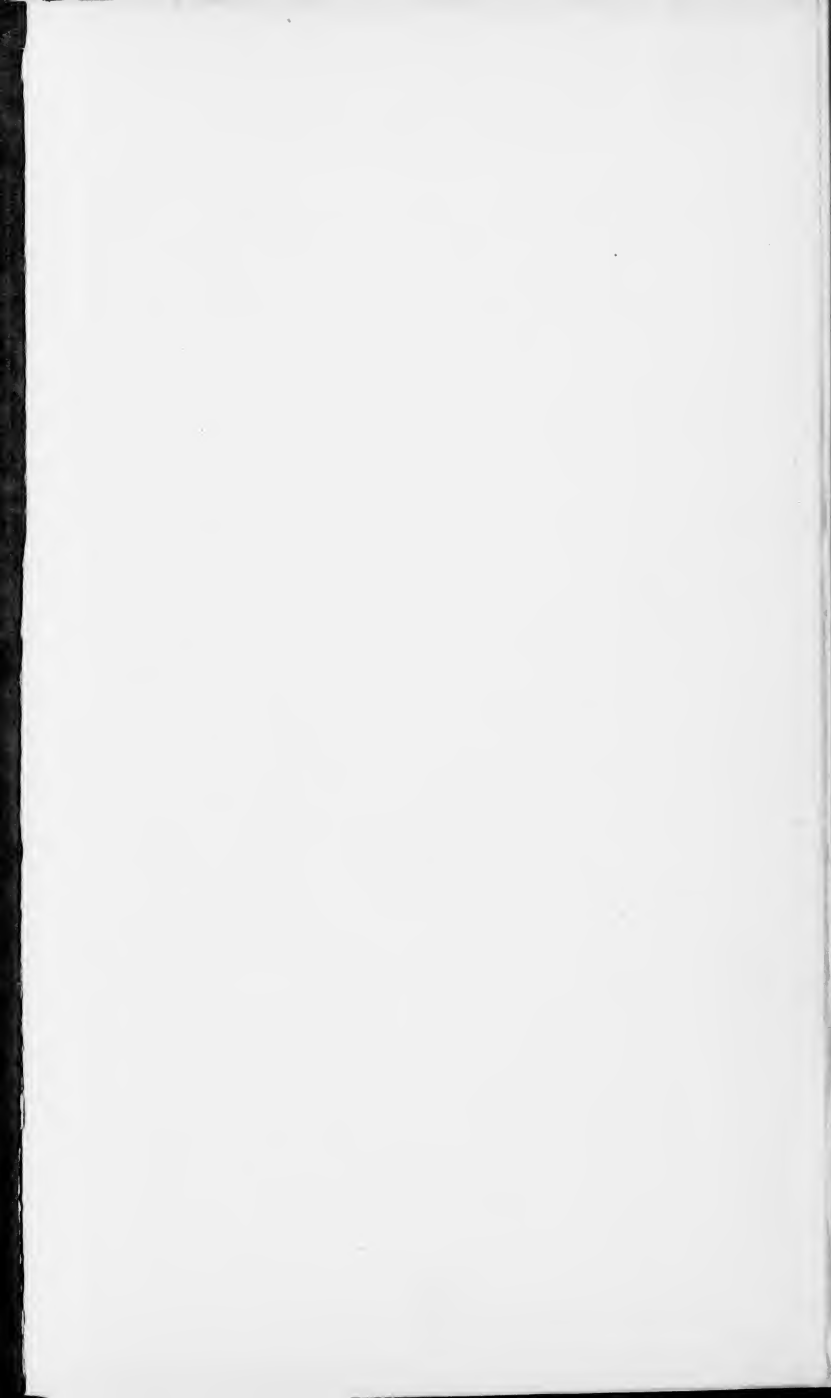
**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1921/1922

(Washington, DC)



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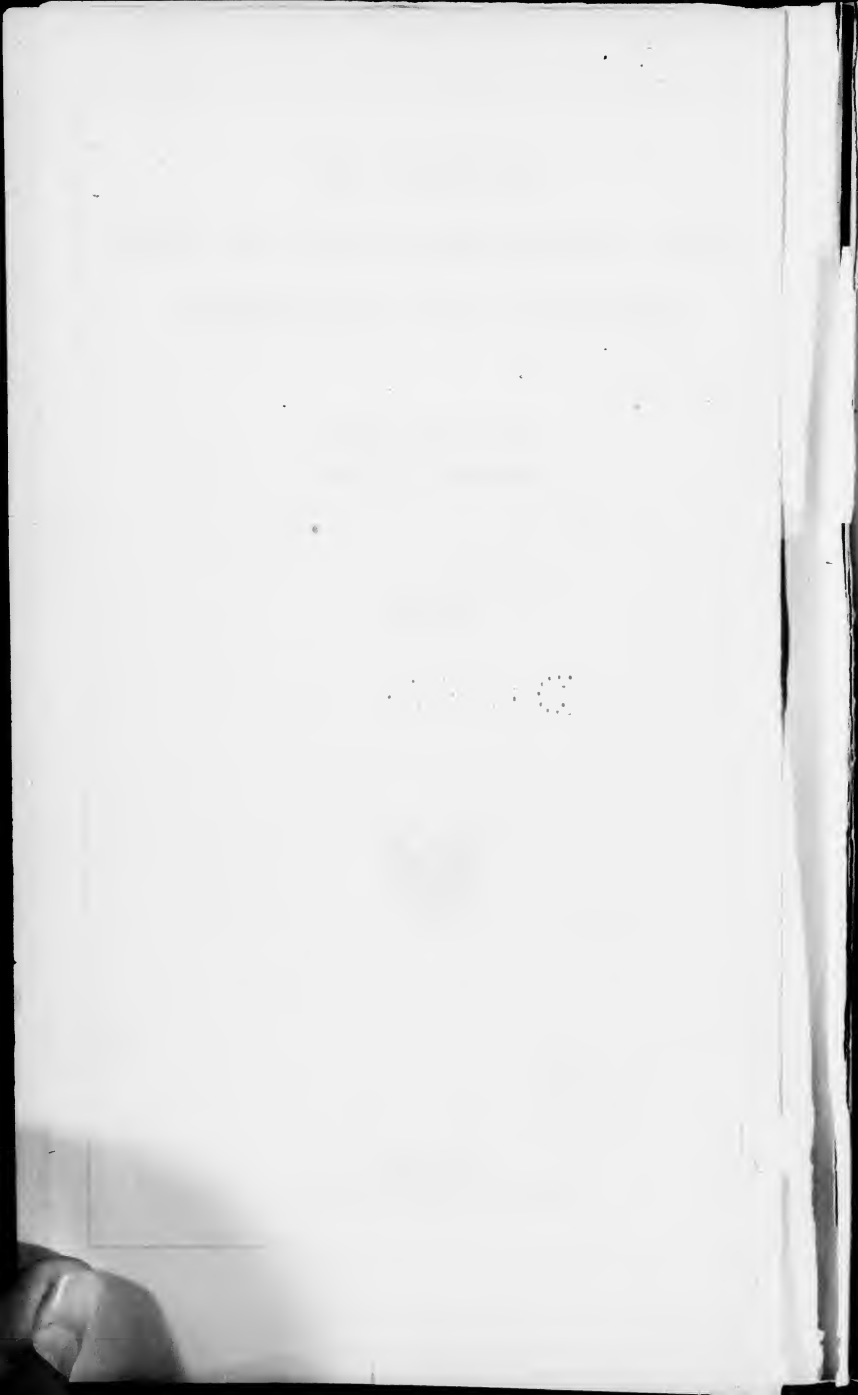
REPORT OF
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

District of Columbia.
Commissioners.
T: Report
1922



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1922.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia transmit herewith their report of the transactions of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, as required by law.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

On September 1, 1922, Maj. Carey H. Brown, Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, who was detailed as an assistant to the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia on March 1, 1919, was succeeded in that position by Maj. Raymond A. Wheeler of the same corps.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The cash receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, amounted to \$23,104,798.60, made up as follows: Revenue of the District of Columbia from taxes and miscellaneous sources, \$13,917,005.62; amount paid by the United States on account of its proportion of appropriations, \$9,187,792.98.

The collections from taxes on real estate for the fiscal year 1922 amounted to \$8,431,180.23; collections from taxes on personal property, including taxes on gross earnings and receipts of public utilities, banks, and building associations and on gross receipts of street railway companies, \$2,670,284.92; and collections from taxes on intangible personal property, \$949,058. Collections from miscellaneous sources, amounting to \$1,866,482.47, made up the balance of the District's revenue.

The sum of \$189,000 was transferred from the revenues of the District of Columbia to meet the payment of policemen's and firemen's pensions during the fiscal year 1922.

The cash expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 from appropriations amounted to \$22,929,019.99, classified as follows:

General government	\$1,200,549.14
Protection of life and property	3,738,178.17
Health and sanitation	2,208,544.75
Highways	2,366,040.20
Charities and corrections	3,199,747.28
Education	7,614,953.56
Recreation	1,407,047.73
Miscellaneous	115,485.47
Public-service enterprises	103,065.69
Interest and debt	975,408.00

TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

The collections on account of trust and special funds for the fiscal year 1922 amounted to \$2,821,526.78, water revenues representing \$1,096,619.02 of this total; policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$231,551.94; miscellaneous trust fund deposit, \$1,030,165.80; fund for redemption of real estate from tax sales, \$189,414.76; teachers' retirement fund, \$217,356.92; and the balance being collections for a number of miscellaneous trust and special funds.

The expenditures on account of trust and special funds during the fiscal year 1922 amounted to \$2,696,952.93. Included in this amount were expenditures for the water department, \$996,369.67; for the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, \$240,833.61; miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, \$953,035.87; Washington redemption fund, \$185,135.89; and teachers' retirement fund, \$259,848.57.

CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1922.

The cash balance to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States on June 30, 1922, amounted to \$7,579,677.58, and to the credit of trust and special funds, \$562,127.72. In addition to these amounts balances as shown by the accompanying statements were held to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States.

The difference between the general fund balance of \$7,579,677.58, stated above, and the surplus of revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury, referred to in the following paragraphs, is accounted for by the unexpended balances of appropriations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1922. Provision is made from the revenues for the District's proportion of these appropriation balances, so that the surplus revenues represent moneys belonging to the District in the Treasury over and above all charges.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

On July 1, 1920, the surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, in excess of appropriations and other charges against such revenues to that date, amounted to \$4,648,666.69. This amount accumulated between June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1920, while the half-and-half plan of appropriating for the District was in operation. During the fiscal year 1921, the surplus revenues were increased by \$512,171.86, making a total of

\$5,160,838.55 of surplus revenues belonging to the District on June 30, 1921.

The revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1922, including credits arising from lapsed appropriations, available to meet appropriation charges of that year, amounted to \$14,315,760.74, from which the sum of \$189,000 was transferred to the credit of the policemen's and firemen's relief fund. This left \$14,126,760.74 to meet the District's proportion of appropriations charges for the fiscal year 1922.

The appropriations of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1922, payable by the United States and the District of Columbia, amounted to \$22,977,411.07. The charge against the District of Columbia under these appropriations totaled \$13,784,647.70. The appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to \$240,162.75.

The receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1922, available to meet its charges under appropriations, was \$14,126,760.74, against which the total appropriation charges were \$13,784,647.70, leaving a balance of receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1922, over and above all charges for that year of \$342,113.04. This amount added to the surplus revenues in the Treasury on June 30, 1921, namely, \$5,160,838.55, increased the total of surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury on June 30, 1922, to \$5,502,951.59. From this amount must be deducted, however, \$825,603.69, arising because of differences in treating certain appropriations and revenues, which are considered in one fiscal year for tax-rate purposes, and in another year for accounting purposes. With these adjustments the real surplus revenues of the District on June 30, 1922, would amount to \$4,677,347.90, an increase of \$28,681.21, over the amount existing on June 30, 1920.

BONDED DEBT.

On June 30, 1921, the onstanding 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds amounted to \$4,915,750. During the fiscal year 1922, \$196,050 of these bonds were purchased and canceled, leaving the amount of bonds outstanding on June 30, 1922, \$4,719,700. The sinking-fund assets amount to \$4,563,465.62, thus making the net indebtedness of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1922, \$156,234.38. The District of Columbia has no other form of indebtedness than that represented by its outstanding 3.65 bonds.

No appropriation is made for interest and sinking fund for the fiscal year 1923, as the income derived from investments in United States bonds is more than sufficient to meet the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds, nor is any appropriation for such purpose recommended for the fiscal year 1924.

The 50-year period for which the 3.65 bonds were issued, the issue being limited by law to \$15,000,000, will expire August 1, 1924. The sinking-fund assets, represented entirely by investments in bonds of the United States, will nearly be sufficient to take up the outstanding 3.65 bonds, although a further appropriation not exceeding \$200,000 may be required for this purpose, the amount of the appropriation depending entirely upon the price at which the investments may be sold.

The District of Columbia is, therefore, in splendid financial condition with an indebtedness of only \$156,234.38, and surplus revenues in the Treasury of \$5,502,951.59.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The assessment beginning July 1, 1921, i. e., for the fiscal year 1922, is as follows:

Assessed value of land \$224,333,810; assessed value of improvements \$248,540,399; or a total assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, of \$472,874,209. Against this assessment a rate of \$1.82 per hundred dollars was levied, making a tax of \$8,606,310.60.

For the previous year the assessment amounted to \$434,794,786, which at a rate of \$1.95 per hundred dollars, yielded a tax of \$8,478,498.33.

Personal tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

	Assessment.	Tax.
Tangible personal property, at \$1.82 per \$100.....	\$84,566,955.68	\$1,539,118.59
Bonding and title companies, at 1½ per cent on their gross receipts.....	1,137,460.00	17,061.90
Building and loan associations, at 2 per cent on their gross earnings.....	1,773,867.43	35,477.35
Incorporated savings banks, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	1,317,373.16	52,694.88
Electric light companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings.....	3,300,206.46	132,008.26
Telephone companies, at 4 per cent on their gross earnings.....	4,390,410.31	175,616.41
Street railway companies, at 4 per cent on their gross receipts.....	11,572,034.54	462,881.38
Washington Market Co., at 4 per cent on its gross earnings from conduits.....	14,431.00	577.24
Gas light companies, at 5 per cent on their gross earnings.....	2,397,810.27	119,890.51
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Ry. Co., at 5 per cent on its gross earnings.....	13,764.88	688.24
National banks, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings.....	4,840,368.05	290,422.07
Trust companies, at 6 per cent on their gross earnings.....	4,501,502.95	270,090.17
Private bankers, at \$500 per annum.....		2,666.67
Total.....	119,826,184.73	3,099,193.67
Decrease in tangible tax, 1922 from 1921.....		7,806.74
Intangible personal property, 1922, at 0.3 of 1 per cent.....	333,749,819.00	1,007,243.46
Increase in intangible tax, 1922 over 1921.....		35,400.72
Grand total.....		4,106,443.13

Number of accounts, tangible property only.....	12,980
Number of accounts, intangible property only.....	7,210
Number of accounts having both tangible and intangible property.....	31,054
Total number of accounts, tangible and intangible, 1922.....	51,244

SUMMARY OF NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC., MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1922 FOR ASSESSMENT IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1923.

The assessment of new buildings amounts to \$11,267,640, and additions and improvements to old buildings aggregate \$13,050,390, which, together with new gas mains, conduits, railway, etc., assessed for \$261,293, make a total of \$13,311,683.

From this last total is to be taken amounts for property removed or destroyed, \$26,060, leaving \$13,285,623, and from this last amount the sum of \$649,200 for property exempt, leaving as a net assessment, taxable at two-thirds value, \$12,636,423, or, at full value, \$18,954,635.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT WORK.

The amount of special assessment work is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1922.

The assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys are levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts and public act No. 435 approved March 4, 1913; assessments for alleys and minor streets under section 1608 et seq. of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and act of March 2, 1907; assessments for small parks under public act No. 435, approved March 4, 1913, act approved July 21, 1914, and the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914. The assessments of roadways are levied under the act of July 21, 1914, and public act No. 250, approved September 1, 1916; and sewer assessments are levied under act of Congress approved April 22, 1904, and public act No. 245, approved June 5, 1920.

Assessment and permit work	\$179,801.00
Roadways	127,879.91
Assessments levied by juries for street extensions, opening minor streets and alleys, and establishment of building lines	38,224.06
Total	345,904.97
Number of notices served during the year	7,240
Amounts levied under different characters of work:	
Sidewalks	\$36,854.26
Curb	9,975.95
Sewers	55,448.55
Paving alleys	77,522.25
Total	179,801.01

Under amounts collectible for extension of streets, minor streets and alleys, small parks, and establishment of building lines:	
Street extensions	22,300.06
Opening minor streets and alleys	6,547.46
Small parks	9,039.54
Building line	337.00
Total	38,224.06

Sewer assessments are levied under two acts, April 22, 1904, and June 5, 1920.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill approved June 5, 1920, provides, among other things, that—

The rates of assessment for laying or constructing water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the act entitled, "An act authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes."

approved April 22, 1904, are hereby increased from \$1.25 to \$2 and \$1 to \$1.50, respectively, per linear front foot for any water mains and service sewers constructed or laid during the fiscal year 1921.

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1922 had a grand total of \$4,106,443.13, derived from three classes of assessments. First, an amount derived from a levy of 1.82 per cent on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible personal property; this equals \$1,539,118.59; second, from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations, or an amount of \$1,470,075.08; third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property; this amounts to \$1,007,249.46.

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The biennial assessment of real estate which is to be completed by the three assistant assessors by the 1st of January, 1923, will be open to inspection and review from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in June, 1923.

YEARLY ASSESSMENT.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stats., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1922, and added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$2,586,000.

FULL VALUE ASSESSMENTS.

By an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, Public No. 218, it is provided, "That hereafter all real estate in the District of Columbia, subject to taxation, including improvements thereon, shall be assessed at not less than two-thirds of the true value thereof."

Taxes paid in May, 1922, were based on the biennial assessment that became effective July 1, 1921, and, under the then existing provisions of law, the current assessment would have continued as a basis until June 30, 1923. By an act of Congress approved June 29, 1922, Public No. 256 (District appropriation bill), it is provided, among other things, that "there is levied for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 a tax at such rate on the full value, and no less, of all real estate and tangible personal property subject to taxation in the District of Columbia, etc."

This last provision of law therefore requires the assessments of the District of Columbia, beginning with July 1, 1922, to be listed at full value for purposes of taxation. The last biennial assessment noted above as commencing on July 1, 1921, was based on field work pursued during the year 1920, and the endeavor of the office was to

arrive at such figures as would represent two-thirds of a fair market value in which the influence of war prices was reduced to a minimum.

In the act of June 29, 1922, the term "full value" was intended to repeal the use of the term "two-thirds value," and thus compels all future assessments to be at "full true value."

WATER-MAIN TAX DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the water-main tax division levied assessments in the amount of \$112,684.91, as against \$66,667.46 for the same period ending June 30, 1921, making an increase of \$46,017.45.

The itemized collections follow:

Water-main taxes collected.....	\$77, 517. 42
Water-main taxes collected by sale, March, 1922.....	6, 228. 99
Interest collected.....	2, 679. 15
Total.....	<u>\$86, 425. 56</u>
Excess of 1922 collections over 1921 collections.....	<u>7, 435. 73</u>
Number of tax notices served.....	610
Number of tax certificates passed.....	16, 182

TRANSFERS AND SALES OF PROPERTY.

During the past year the assessor's office has entered data relating to the transfer of 13,433 pieces of property, as compared with 16,405 of last year. One clerk is employed continually in examining deeds in the land records of the District of Columbia (recorder of deeds' office), and a short reference or brief of each transfer is entered on loose leaves, afterwards being permanently bound in book form, which become transfer books of ready reference.

SUMMARY.

The assessor has prepared 28 assessment ledgers, giving a complete record of all taxable real and personal property within the District of Columbia. The accounts in these ledgers are arranged alphabetically, giving the name of the individual or corporation owning real estate or personal property.

In addition to the above, the office continually revises its cards and records to correspond to the new lot numbers in the city, made by subdivisions recorded with the District surveyor.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds; (2) surplus revenues of the District; and (3) the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1922.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
(1) CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1922.			
To the credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$993,954.31		
Trust and special funds.....	95,307.79	\$1,089,262.10	
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund, District of Columbia.....	7,569,871.39		
Trust and special funds.....	451,920.30	8,021,791.69	
<i>Income.</i>			
Revenues collected account general fund of the District of Columbia.....	13,728,005.62		
Amount paid by the United States, account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations.....	9,187,792.98		
Cash collected account trust and special funds.....	2,821,526.78	25,737,325.38	
<i>Expenditures.</i>			
Net expenditures from appropriations.....	22,929,019.99		
Gross expenditures from trust and special funds.....	2,696,952.93	25,625,972.92	\$34,848,379.17
<i>Balances June 30, 1922.</i>			
To the credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia, account of—			
Appropriations.....	970,926.73		
Trust and special funds.....	109,674.22	1,080,600.95	
In the Treasury of the United States—			
General fund District of Columbia.....	7,579,677.58		
Trust and special funds.....	562,127.72	8,141,805.30	34,848,379.17
(2) SURPLUS REVENUES.			
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1921, over and above appropriation and other charges.....		5,160,838.55	
Surplus revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1922 over and above appropriation and other charges for said fiscal year.....		342,113.04	
Total surplus revenues of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1922.....			5,502,951.59
(3) DEBT.			
Amount of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds outstanding July 1, 1921.....		4,915,750.00	
Purchase and cancellation of 3.65 bonds during fiscal year 1922.....		196,050.00	
Amount of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds outstanding June 30, 1922.....		4,719,700.00	
Sinking-fund assets.....		4,563,465.62	
Net bonded indebtedness June 30, 1922.....			156,234.38

LICENSES.

During the past fiscal year there was collected a grand total of \$512,480.28 from the following sources: Motor-vehicle tags, \$317,015; operator's permits, \$34,652.50; miscellaneous licenses, \$158,309.78; engineer licenses, \$453; duplicate tags, \$2,059. During the same period last year there was collected a total of \$442,350.17, the net increase being \$70,130.11.

Receipts from licenses for the year ended June 30, 1922.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
Apothecaries.....	\$1,593.50	\$100.00		275
Auctioneers.....	1,008.34	24.99		11
Auctioneers' permits.....	55.00			11
Auto storage.....	7,160.27	618.14		130
Bill posters.....	66.66	5.00		5
Billiard, pool, and other tables, and shooting galleries.....	9,394.00	555.00		169
Boarding houses.....	50.00		\$16.67	1
Baths, mediums, etc.....	2,097.96	89.57		93
Cattle dealers.....	123.75	33.75		9
Commission merchants.....	1,270.00		176.67	32
Cigar dealers.....	24,341.00	1,954.00		2,171
Contractors, building.....	1,612.52	110.92		75
Confectioners.....	2,005.00		393.00	184
Dealers in secondhand personal property.....	11,440.16		1,043.35	311
Dealers in markets.....	2,371.31	116.64		487
Drivers of public vehicles.....	2,255.00	125.00		2,255
Dealers in gasoline and kerosene.....	2,624.67	22.27		1,368
Employment agencies.....	743.35		1.60	38
Entertainments.....	3,146.00	249.00		314
Fuel hucksters.....	755.98	163.76		191
Florists.....	552.50	21.25		40
Hotels.....	6,014.42		215.38	54
Investment companies.....	104.00		66.67	1
Livery stables.....	369.17		40.50	9
Laundries.....	2,228.35	294.17		195
Peddlers.....	1,296.66	158.14		117
Public halls.....	8,325.03		24.99	86
Public parks.....	250.02	175.01		6
Public passenger vehicles.....	10,363.25	1,670.00		1,408
Produce dealers.....	11,931.00	1,456.00		1,150
Restaurants.....	21,547.00	5,817.00		1,292
Real estate.....	18,204.24	2,352.13		423
Slot machines.....	300.00	20.00		74
Theaters.....	700.00		83.34	7
Transfer fees.....	189.00		6.00	378
Undertaking establishments.....	1,754.17	6.24		72
Total.....	158,300.78	16,167.98	2,068.37	13,442

	Number.	Amount.
Tags:		
Automobiles—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$3.....	34,456	\$103,368.00
District of Columbia owners, at \$5.....	16,391	81,955.00
District of Columbia owners, at \$10.....	3,781	37,810.00
Nonresident owners, at \$3.....	12,638	37,914.00
Nonresident owners, at \$5.....	5,698	28,490.00
Nonresident owners, at \$10.....	1,590	15,900.00
Motor cycle—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	2,027	4,054.00
Nonresident owners, at \$2.....	330	660.00
Dealers—		
District of Columbia, at \$6.....	854	5,124.00
Nonresident, at \$6.....	290	1,740.00
Commercial vehicles—		
District of Columbia.....	6,723	
Nonresident.....	1,836	
Motive power—		
Gasoline.....	77,571	
Electric.....	469	
Steam.....	15	
Free—		
District of Columbia.....	1,344	
Nonresident.....	147	
Total paid tags.....	78,055	317,015.00
Permits:		
District of Columbia, at \$2.....	11,001	22,002.00
Nonresident, at \$2.....	4,068	8,136.00
Duplicates, at \$2 and \$0.50.....	3,798	4,514.50
Free:		
District of Columbia.....	285	
Nonresident.....	21	
Total number of paid operator's permits.....	18,867	34,652.50

Receipts from licenses for the year ended June 30, 1922—Continued.

Receipt from automobile tags:	
1921-22.....	\$317,015.00
1920-21.....	255,767.00
Total increase.....	61,248.00
Receipts from motor-vehicle operators' permits:	
1920-21.....	40,960.00
1921-22.....	34,652.50
Total decrease.....	6,307.50
Fees from duplicate tags.....	2,039.00

PURCHASING OFFICE.

Through this office are purchased all supplies, stores, materials, and equipment required by the various divisions of the government of the District of Columbia.

The total expended during the year amounted to \$2,712,670.95, embracing supplies and materials of various kinds, which may be classified generally as follows:

Agriculture supplies.....	\$3,273.06
Automobile supplies.....	26,732.44
Books, school, blank, reference, binding and binding materials.....	75,776.41
Construction materials used in road, street, and sewer work.....	547,227.69
Drugs, chemicals, hospital, biological, and laboratory supplies.....	30,875.96
Dry goods, boots, and shoes.....	77,962.05
Electrical supplies, including cable and alarm boxes.....	33,801.18
Fire-fighting apparatus and supplies.....	138,258.03
Flags, batons, revolvers, and insignias.....	6,947.37
Food supplies:	
Eggs and milk.....	22,647.71
Groceries, poultry, meat, and fish.....	170,530.15
Vegetables and fruit.....	9,759.42
Forage and horseshoeing.....	155,532.62
Fuel.....	446,933.59
Furniture, house furnishing and office equipment.....	95,525.35
Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, oil, and lumber.....	323,606.40
Heating apparatus, furnaces, ranges, stoves, radiators, etc.....	10,817.78
Horses and mules.....	10,210.00
Ice.....	11,458.67
Laundry equipment and laundry.....	6,547.16
Lighting service, gas and electric, building only.....	66,926.33
Machinery, engines, boilers, pumps, tanks, and repairs thereto.....	66,769.25
Pianos and tuning thereof.....	3,029.50
Playgrounds, athletic, and kindergarten supplies.....	22,275.89
Postage.....	14,624.50
Printing and engraving.....	46,596.11
Repairs, miscellaneous, including minor to buildings.....	10,236.81
Saddlery.....	10,458.46
Stationery.....	84,679.53
Tags, motor vehicles, dog, wagon, and badges.....	14,912.50
Telegram and telephone service.....	30,328.66
Transportation, cars, freight: express and freight.....	35,103.91
Typewriters and repairs thereto.....	5,140.37
Vehicles, motor and horse, and repairs thereto.....	72,301.97
Miscellaneous.....	24,864.12
Total.....	\$2,712,670.95

Inventory at close of business, June 30, 1922, disclosed the District at that time had stock of construction materials in the various property yards to the value of \$539,580.66.

CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The District of Columbia is represented at the United States Military Academy by four cadets, who were appointed to that institution upon the recommendation of the commissioners in accordance with the provision of Chapter XXII of section 1 of "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," approved July 9, 1918, and other laws: George Pierce Howell, jr., for the term ending in June, 1923; Charles Edward Hart and Philip Robison Garges, for the term ending in June, 1924, and Robert Serrell Wood Walker, for the term ending in June, 1926.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Five midshipmen from the District of Columbia are in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. They also were appointed upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

These midshipmen are Robert Westland Clark, Samuel Edwin Latimer, and Horace W. Blakeslee, for terms to be completed in June, 1924, and Joseph Lenoir Bird and William Klein Busck, for terms to be completed in June, 1926.

These midshipmen were appointed pursuant to "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, which increases the number appointable from the District of Columbia from two, as provided in the act of February 15, 1916, to five.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Four cases in which the District of Columbia was a party were on file in the Supreme Court of the United States. Of this number, one was decided in favor of and one against the District, and two are now pending.

In the court of appeals 15 new cases were filed in which the District is a party. Six cases were decided in favor of the District, 1 of which was appealed; 10 adversely, 1 of which has been taken to the United States Supreme Court; and 5 cases are now pending there. One case was dismissed by the District's adversary.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 18 cases were instituted in which the District is a party; 7 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, none of which was appealed; 2 were entered adversely, neither of which was appealed; 1 suit against the District was dismissed; 4 suits were settled and consent judgments entered against the District of Columbia; and 36 cases are now pending.

Seventeen new equity suits, in which the District is a party, were filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Three cases were decided adversely, but were not appealed; 10 were decided in favor of the District, 1 of which was taken to the court of appeals; 3 cases were dismissed by the District's adversary; the District consented to judgments against it in 2 cases; and 9 cases are now pending.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District court, 26 petitions for condemnation of land for public use were filed, 19 verdicts of condemnation were finally ratified and confirmed, and 32 cases are now pending on the dockets of the court. The commissioners ordered condemnation proceedings to be instituted in 34 cases.

One admiralty case is pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Seven habeas corpus cases were filed against the District. The petitions in six cases were dismissed, one of which was appealed, and two cases are now pending.

Twelve replevin suits were filed in the municipal court and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against officials of the Metropolitan police department, and the claimants were allowed to recover upon satisfying the court of their ownership of the goods.

In the municipal court, exclusive of actions in replevin, 10 new suits were filed in which the District was a party. Of this number, 2 were decided in favor of the District, 1 adversely, 1 case was dismissed by District's adversary; the District consented to a judgment in 1 case; and 13 cases are now pending.

Lunacy proceedings were instituted in cases of 465 persons. Of this number, in inquiries before a judge and jury, 374 were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, 19 of sound mind and discharged, 20 died, and 34 were discharged before trial: 14 petitions were dismissed on motion of the assistant representing this office, and 3 cases are now pending.

Four cases were filed by the District in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to secure reimbursement for maintenance in the Washington Asylum and Jail of lunatics who had personal estates. The District was successful in all of these cases, collections in the amount of \$1,884.17 being made.

In the juvenile court 389 informations were filed against adults and 1,307 against minors. There were 3,429 hearings before the court in connection with these cases, 702 of which hearings were held in 46 night sessions. From delinquent husbands and fathers, under regular nonsupport laws, there was collected \$43,528.73. Perhaps as much as this was paid by nonsupport defendants direct to their families instead of through the court as a result of proceedings suspended or continued subject to call by the prosecuting officer without the case being taken into court for trial. Fathers paid \$10,112.04 into court for the benefit of their illegitimate children.

Informations to the number of 41,232 were filed against offenders in the police court and forfeitures and fines aggregating \$271,579.65 were collected.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 394 bonds, 257 contracts, 359 tax deeds, and the preparation of 211 written opinions. Claims for damages against the District numbering 46 were investigated, and 261 reports of accidents from various departments of the District government were noted and investigated whenever thought advisable. A great many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had of which no record is kept.

One hundred ninety-five claims for damages to lamp-posts were referred to this office for collection. Up to the present time in 119 cases \$2,523.72 has been collected.

The inspector of claims of this office conducts the business of the District of Columbia branch of the employees' compensation commission. Two hundred twenty-eight claims were made by District employees and a total of \$12,471 was paid out for the benefit of them, their widows, and minor children.

A representative from this office presided at all of the hearings before the police and firemen's retiring and relief board and also at the trial board hearings of the police and fire departments.

Several decisions of considerable importance to the District were handed down by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court during the year.

The most important of these was the case of *United States v. Moreland*, in which the United States Supreme Court held that the juvenile court could not sentence a man to hard labor in the work-house for nonsupport without an indictment by a grand jury.

The same court, in the case of *Heald et al. v. District of Columbia*, upheld the intangible tax law of the District.

The court of appeals, in the case of *Security Savings & Commercial Bank v. District of Columbia*, held that a tax against the bank's earnings, which included interest on certain nontaxable Federal Government bonds, was lawful.

It was also held by this court, in the case of *Knox et al. v. Commissioners*, that agricultural property could not be assessed for roadway improvements under the so-called Borland amendment.

The enactment of a special statute of notice and limitations in personal injury cases, such as exists in other cities, is again recommended. Such a law works no injustice to the person injured and will result in the saving of many dollars to the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

A total of 346 companies and associations were licensed to write insurance in the District during the year.

The total premiums paid in the District of Columbia for the year 1921 amounted to \$15,157,234.94 and the total losses paid amounted to \$4,898,658.56. They have been divided as follows:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Life.....	\$10,937,082.98	\$3,396,525.15
Fire and marine.....	2,451,288.74	920,243.66
Miscellaneous.....	1,768,863.22	581,889.75
Total.....	15,157,234.94	4,898,658.56

These total premiums as compared with the year 1920 show an increase of \$934,137.09 and the total losses paid show an increase of \$165,113.45.

The annual report last year carried a schedule showing the fire-insurance premiums received and the losses paid from the establishment of the department.

Believing this information to be of particular interest, same has been brought to date and the percentage shown on the schedule of losses paid to premiums received for the period of 1902 to 1921, inclusive:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per cent.
1902.....	\$691,568.49	\$107,198.99	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903.....	755,936.30	146,195.20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904.....	792,465.16	232,659.03	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905.....	808,452.20	139,080.40	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906.....	788,186.74	142,379.20	19
1907.....	726,670.72	202,815.00	28
1908.....	693,788.73	211,637.98	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909.....	657,642.53	203,121.89	31
1910.....	672,271.93	254,667.27	38
1911.....	659,645.07	437,874.54	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
1912.....	636,542.50	388,169.31	61
1913.....	698,512.07	291,029.24	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1914.....	675,479.39	549,657.01	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
1915.....	798,620.32	252,708.53	31
1916.....	871,944.81	348,684.45	39
1917.....	988,277.03	159,902.44	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1918.....	1,208,030.03	231,140.60	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1919.....	1,553,605.85	561,784.62	36
1920.....	1,860,474.07	424,310.19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1921.....	1,644,984.74	589,198.18	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand total.....	18,176,008.88	5,775,211.12	31 $\frac{7}{10}$

In commenting upon the fire loss ratio for the District of Columbia it is shown that the 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loss ratio to premiums shown in the above schedule for the year 1921 is 13 per cent higher than for the previous year.

The schedule above shows the 20-year ratio of the District of Columbia to be 31 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent or two-fifths per cent more than the average for the 19-year ratio.

LICENSE FEES AND TAXES COLLECTED IN 1921.

There was collected during 1921 for license fees and miscellaneous revenues \$27,298.93 and for taxes \$182,227.63, making a total of \$209,526.56, as follows:

Source:

Companies and associations.....	\$3,430.49
Principal agents.....	12,437.58
Solicitors.....	8,957.15
Brokers.....	2,204.21
Assignments.....	69.75
Miscellaneous revenue.....	199.75
Total.....	27,298.93
For taxes collected in 1921.....	182,227.63
Grand total.....	209,526.56

The above shows an increase in revenue of \$28,550.97 as compared with the collections for 1920.

PREMIUMS AND LOSSES PAID AND INSURANCE WRITTEN IN 1921.

There was paid in premiums in the District of Columbia for insurance of all kinds during 1921, \$15,157,234.94; losses paid in the District by all companies and associations amounted to

\$4,898,658.56; the amount of insurance written during the year, exclusive of casualty, \$2,265,448,489.72.

TOTAL ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND SURPLUS.

The assets of all insurance companies and associations transacting business in the District of Columbia on December 31, 1921, amounted to \$9,175,308,676.57; liabilities, \$7,662,564,742.72; surplus, including capital, \$1,512,743,943.85.

There was an increase of 28 in number of licenses issued during the year over the year 1920.

In the year 1915 there were licensed in the District of Columbia 254 insurance companies and associations; in the year 1921 there were licensed in the District of Columbia 346, an increase of 92 companies and associations within the last six years.

Since the publication of the report of this department for the year 1920, new legislation with reference to fire and marine insurance has been passed by Congress under what is known as the marine insurance act.

This new piece of legislation is one of the best, if not the best, passed anywhere in the country, and it is believed that when the law is understood a great many companies will take out charters and become domiciled in the District of Columbia, thereby increasing the revenues as well as the work of this department.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, there were made 46,859 inspections of weighing and measuring apparatus of various kinds, an increase of 11,983 inspections over the preceding fiscal year. The increase was due in a large measure to the new weights and measures law for the District of Columbia becoming operative last year, which broadened the inspection work of the department to a considerable extent. A total of 1,455 scales and 342 measuring pumps were condemned and permission granted for having same repaired. There were confiscated and destroyed, in accordance with law, 87 scales, 64 commercial weights, 86 drug and jewelers' weights, 110 liquid and dry measures, and 28 measures of length. Adjustments were made of 1,510 pieces of apparatus found slightly out of order, but not in need of extensive repairs. There were 237 inspections and tests made by special request for various branches of the Government.

In addition to the regular inspection work, much attention was given to enforcement of other provisions of the weights and measures law, such as weighing packages of commodities sold or kept for sale in mercantile establishments, checking up sales of gasoline at filling stations, weighing coal while in process of delivery, inspecting deliveries of ice to consumers, and keeping under observation transactions by the large number of hucksters and peddlers operating in the District.

One hundred and three prosecutions were instituted during the year for violations of the weights and measures law, resulting in fines and forfeitures amounting to \$800 being imposed in 101 cases.

A short time prior to the beginning of the fiscal year the new weights and measures law for the District, referred to in the foregoing, became operative. It superseded the old law, which had been in operation more than 20 years, and which was not only cumbersome in operation and burdensome to business establishments in some respects but was in many particulars insufficient for protection of consumers against fraud. The new law was carefully prepared, conforms to modern business methods, and at the same time affords to consumers much greater protection than did the old law. Some of the features of the new law found to be of much public benefit are those providing for sales of ice by weight, regulating sales of coal in small quantities, abolishing use of dry measures in sales of fruits and vegetables, fixing definite weights of bread which may be manufactured and sold, and imposing specifically upon the owner or user of weighing and measuring apparatus the duty of maintaining same at all times in conformity with the legal standards.

The law also increases the penalty which may be inflicted for violation from a maximum fine of \$100 under the old law to a maximum fine of \$500 and six months in prison under the new.

Successful operation of a law of this character obviously depends in a large measure upon familiarity of merchants and of the people generally with its provisions. It has therefore been necessary to do much work of an educational character among merchants and consumers. The benefits of the law will unquestionably increase as the general public becomes more familiar with its provisions.

DISTRICT MARKETS.

The markets owned by the District in which space is rented to various persons are the Farmers' Produce Market, situated on the reservation bounded by Tenth and Twelfth, B, and Little B Streets NW.; the fish wharf and market, situated at Eleventh and Water Streets SW.; the Eastern Market, situated at Seventh and C Streets SE.; and the Western Market, situated at Twenty-first and K Streets NW.

All space in these markets has been occupied throughout the year except occasional vacancies for short periods of time. The Farmers' Produce Market, which is used by farmers and truckers residing in near-by territory for the sale of farm produce, has been especially well patronized. There were 48,259 vehicle loads of farm produce, of an estimated value of about \$2,000,000, sold at this market during the year.

The markets have shown a reasonable profit over and above operating expenses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The commissioners are indebted to the courtesy of the board of education for the following synopsis of public school conditions in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year embraced in this report:

DAY SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year ending June 30, 1922, was:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	24,062	23,996	48,058
Colored.....	10,020	11,463	21,483
Total.....	34,082	35,459	69,541

The total enrollment of pupils was distributed as follows:

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.
Elementary ¹	29,107	29,270	39,839	18,538
Secondary.....	4,924	5,704	8,057	2,571
Normal.....	3	362	162	203
Vocational.....	48	123	.....	171
Total.....	34,082	35,459	48,058	21,483

¹ Includes pupils in kindergartens, grades I to VIII, and ungraded classes.

The total estimated enrollment shows an increase of 2,477, or 3.69 per cent more than that of the previous year.

The estimated average enrollment was 61,488.

The estimated average daily attendance was 58,519.

The estimated percentage of attendance was 95.1.

The day schools were in session 178 days.

Teachers, principals, directors, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
TEACHERS.							
Elementary (kindergarten, Grades VIII I, and ungraded).....	9	1,064	46	462	55	1,526	1,581
Secondary (Grades XII-IX).....	102	243	63	50	165	293	458
Normal (Grades XIV-XIII).....	.....	16	3	9	3	25	28
Vocational.....	7	4	8	17	15	21	36
Special.....	24	105	15	47	39	152	191
Total.....	142	1,432	135	585	277	2,017	2,294

Principals and assistants and directors and assistant directors who devote one-half or more than half of their time to supervision: White—male 13, female 28; colored—male 9, female 17; total, 67.

Night schools.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	7,549	2,582	10,131
Percentage of attendance.....	78.6	87.1	82.2
Number of teachers:			
Male.....	49	28	77
Female.....	82	39	121
Total.....	131	67	198

SUMMER OR VACATION SCHOOLS—JULY AND AUGUST, 1921.

There were 7,544 pupils enrolled in the summer vacation schools—white, 5,204; colored, 2,340.

The number of teaching centers was—white, 17; colored, 7. Of these centers 2 were of high-school grade—white, 1; colored, 1.

There were 21 school playgrounds in connection with the grade centers—white, 14; colored, 7.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The number of school buildings used was:

Owned by the District:

Permanent	153
Portable	78

Total	231
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Rented	15
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Grand total	248
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PLAYGROUNDS.

The past year has been one of increased activity, sustained interest, and marked achievement.

The increasing needs of the community, with inadequate appropriations to meet the demands, has impelled the public press to appeal continually for additional play space for the capital city's child. Civic organizations and commercial bodies have urged increased play opportunities. Practically every child welfare organization, either preventive or corrective, has joined in the crusade for more playgrounds in the Nation's capital.

It is interesting to note in reviewing the playground movement in the District of Columbia that notwithstanding the struggle with the playground problem now for 20 years, a total of less than 40 acres out of the 44,000 acres of land in the city are devoted to supervised play; not more than 20 acres of the ground so used are owned by the District government; 12 acres of the grounds used as playgrounds are loaned by the Federal Government out of the 2,470 acres of parks in the District, and only one of the 257 small reservations is used for supervised play under the control of the commissioners.

The playground means health and happiness to the children, and while we have some good grounds, it is still true that there are thousands of children in Washington growing up with the streets as their only place to play. Yet we all agree that the street is the most dangerous spot, from every angle, to the little child. Streets and alleys do not turn out the best product of citizenship. We are losing from time to time our well-established and well-attended playgrounds that have been loaned to us through the courtesy of the owner. The time has come for the establishment of permanent playgrounds in Washington.

What has been lost in the Nation's Capital through the lack of permanent play spaces for its children and youth through these years can not be measured. The playground performs the function of the sanitarium without its cost, and in a large measure obviates the

necessity for the hospital. The economic value of playgrounds has become recognized; the money spent on keeping boys off the street will save future great expenditures for police and corrective institutions. The gang spirit is capable of enlistment for betterment in endless useful ways. The recent study of juvenile court records made by the children's bureau shows the percentage of delinquency among children of school age of five cities, with Washington having the highest proportion.

Now with 25 municipal playgrounds in operation and 22 school playgrounds that we have operated this summer we may expect the percentage of juvenile delinquency for Washington for the year 1922 to be materially decreased since the opening of playgrounds everywhere has been followed by a decrease of juvenile delinquency in that neighborhood.

Our city is keenly alive to the advantages of the supervised playground, where an opportunity to learn a variety of things useful at occupational play and industrial recreation is given each child, where the spirit of play—the free and unrestrained spirit of the American child—is never lost even in the most engrossing tasks.

These are the gifts they bring each day to the great mixing bowls of our city—the public playgrounds. The public playgrounds where the children of different nationalities come together to have one interest, where success depends upon the ability to work with others, where games and the other activities are merely tools to secure fundamental results.

For the first time in the history of the local municipal playground system, school playgrounds were thrown open this summer in large numbers to throngs of happy children throughout the city.

As soon as the appropriation was made for this purpose requests to open school grounds came from every section of the city. Social workers, committees from school organizations, civic bodies, and parents crowded the office to urge the opening of some playground. In view of this situation we had to adopt the part time system on many grounds to even partially satisfy the popular citywide demand for school playgrounds.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the extension of school playgrounds is in a large measure the outgrowth of the initial movement of last summer.

The following school playgrounds were opened during the summer 1921: Grover Cleveland, Fairbrother, Jefferson, Emery, Arthur, Bryan, Giddings, Phelps, Langston-Slater, and Garfield.

The following school playgrounds were opened during the summer of 1922: Arthur, Bowen, Bryan, Brookland, Cooke, Corcoran, Eaton, Emery, Fairbrother, Henry-Polk, Jefferson, Johnson-Powell, Thomson, Wallach, Briggs, Bruce, Birney, Giddings, Lovejoy, Langston, Magruder, Phillips.

There are four classes of property used for playgrounds and supervised ground that is owned by the District of Columbia, ground that is owned by the Federal Government, ground that is loaned through the courtesy of the owner, and public school yards. The playgrounds are all conducted under similar rules and regulations. Although community needs vary in the several sections of the city, the general plan of work and equipment is the same.

Each playground is in charge of a director who is responsible to the supervisor for the success of the playground in the community in which it is situated. Each has a watchman who is a special policeman.

Owned by District: Georgetown, Mitchell Park, New York Avenue, Park View, Rosedale, Twin Oaks, Virginia Avenue, Cardozo, Logan, Iowa Avenue.

Loaned by Federal Government: Garfield Park, Howard, Willow Tree, Montrose Park, Happy Hollow, Bloomingdale.

Loaned by individuals: Gallinger, Hoover, Mackin, New Hampshire Avenue, Terminal, Woman's National Foundation, Trinity Community.

Loaned by public schools: Cooke School, Corcoran School, Thompson School, Phillips School.

During the year 1922 the attendance on municipal playgrounds in the city totaled 2,994,686 persons. This gain in attendance is due partially to increased facilities, but primarily to the fact that playground activities appeal to child interests more intimately than do any counter attractions.

During the past year 247,749 boys played baseball and 45,182 played soccer ball. Girls have developed a keen interest and much skill in highly organized games: 97,958 girls played basket ball and 122,786 played schlag ball on our grounds; 67,140 persons played tennis; 28,884 used the swimming pools. The records show that 86,874 worked during the kindergarten hour; 149,913 enjoyed folk songs and folk dances; 139,999 listened to the story telling or read favorite tales of fancy, adventure, or invention; 10,000 played games.

The playground swimming pools in Georgetown and Rosedale opened June 22 and Howard pools opened June 15, 1922. The attendance was equal to that of past years and on Howard exceeded all records.

Free swimming instruction was given in all pools; water carnivals and swimming meets were held for girls and boys.

The Municipal Bathing Beach was opened at the usual time with a very large attendance the first day. The attendance in the free elementary classes has exceeded last year's attendance.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library (with which is included that of the public librarian to the trustee) makes a convincing showing by the library's record of service that its value is recognized by the community; that good progress is being made toward extending that service to a larger portion of the community through branches soon to be opened; that the library is grievously handicapped by the insufficiency of its appropriations, and that increased appropriations are justified by the facts that public-library support in Washington is far less than in other comparable American cities and much below the standard adopted by the American Library Association.

COMMUNITY RECOGNITION IN RECORD OF USE.

The library has proved its value as an institution performing a recognized civic and educational service. A library which has lent for home use over a million volumes in a year is no longer in the

experimental stage. It has demonstrated beyond argument that the local citizens are anxious to take advantage of the education and cultural opportunities it affords. The next step must be to secure more money for personnel, books and equipment, and for extension service through branches. Substantial increases in appropriations are essential. Not only is the value of the library represented by the amount of its use, but even more appropriately by the character of that use. The department lending books for home reading reports a substantial increase in the call for worth-while books rather than for fiction, and the specialized collections and services of the industrial and reference departments have been in constant demand. They have been used by students in colleges, high schools, and summer schools, teachers, Bible students, Government officials, club women, newspaper men, authors, and general readers. During the period of reconstruction the marked interest shown by the public in questions of the day has been most encouraging. During the Conference on the Limitation of Armament all phases of the questions involved were studied, such as cancellation of foreign debts, reparation, disarmament, etc. The collection of technical and business books in the industrial division has had a large use. During the winter the shelves were often bare of books on accounting, cost finding, salesmanship, finance, banking, marketing, and business letter writing. Nearly half a million books have been read by school children. These books represent careful selection and in many cases supplement the courses of study in the schools. In the Takoma Park Branch Library definite instruction was given the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the local school in the use of books in the library. Courses of reading have been followed by employees at Woodward & Lothrop, Lansburgh Bros., and the messengers at the Department of Agriculture with books loaned by the Public Library.

EXTENSION OF THE LIBRARY SERVICE.

Definite progress has been made in the direction of branch development. The southeastern branch is expected to open in December. The Carnegie Corporation allotted for the building and its equipment \$67,000 with which an excellent building has been constructed at Seventh and D Streets and South Carolina Avenue SE., just off Pennsylvania Avenue, on a site costing \$8,360 out of an appropriation of \$10,000 provided by Congress. The Carnegie Corporation has made a further allotment of \$100,000 for a branch library building in the Mount Pleasant section for which an appropriation for a site is being asked of the Congress. In the new Eastern High School Building, to be opened in February, a good sized room, situated at the right of the main entrance, has been assigned for use as a branch of the Public Library. This branch is to give a community as well as a school service and will be the first of a series of school branches to serve suburban communities where the population will not justify separate branch library buildings. In two other schools about to be erected, the Macfarland and Langley Junior High Schools, branch library rooms will be included. In these schools there will be no separate school libraries so that the Public Library branches will furnish the sole library service to teachers and pupils as well as the communities.

Thus several forward steps have been taken this year in the library development program for Washington. These steps are a part of the comprehensive plan which was drawn up by the public librarian at the request of the commissioners in 1917 and submitted to and approved by them and by succeeding boards of commissioners. The present commissioners also indorse the plan for the development of the Public Library system and regard that part of it which proposes to give library service to suburban communities through branch libraries in public school buildings as sound and economical, since it makes the heating, lighting and janitor service of one plant cover the requirements of both school and library and ties together the work in a community of the two educational agencies.

THE LIBRARY'S HANDICAPS AND NEEDS.

The present financial support of the Public Library is totally inadequate. A business enterprise which a book collection of 243,000 volumes with a circulation of over a million volumes a year represents, must have the equipment needed to handle it expeditiously and according to sound business methods. Yet the librarian in his annual report shows that the library lacks altogether certain essential equipment and that other necessary equipment is so much out of repair as to handicap the work seriously. These lacks or shortages include such ordinary necessities as typewriters, filing cases, desks, book baskets, book trucks, and an automobile for delivery of books to the schools.

Furthermore, the librarian points out that the staff is underpaid and overworked. To perform the educational service for which the library was created, it is necessary that the personnel be well educated and well trained and sufficient in numbers to have time to direct readers to proper courses of information and to worth while reading. At present the energies of the staff are largely swallowed up in the mechanical side of the work to the exclusion in large part of the informational service. Seventeen additional assistants are immediately required to bring the service of the central library up to a proper standard.

A larger book fund and more money for binding are essential.

It is wasteful to hold out of use 5,000 volumes because of lack of funds to have them promptly repaired or rebound as the library is now compelled to do. Books are more expensive than ever before, thus requiring a larger amount of money than formerly to buy an equivalent number of volumes. But larger use means that more books wear out. More books desired by the public than ever before are being published. The stocking of new branch libraries presents a formidable problem to be met from an insufficient book fund.

PROPER BASIS FOR LIBRARY SUPPORT.

The American Library Association, a national organization of nearly 6,000 members, has recently made a study of the proper basis of support for public libraries. The result of their findings is incorporated in a resolution declaring "that \$1 per capita of the population of the community served is a reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library in a community desiring to maintain a good

modern public library system with trained librarians," but that "communities desiring their libraries to supply these needs extensively and with the highest grade of trained service will find it necessary to provide a support much larger than the minimum of \$1 per capita." Several cities, both larger and smaller than Washington, spent last year a dollar or more per capita for public library support. Washington spent last year 35 cents per capita on its Public Library. The Nation's Capital should have the very best public library system in the country. This it can not have so long as the basis of support here is only one-third of the recognized minimum. The Library of Congress is a national reference library for the use of Congress and research students. The demands for books for home use and for trained public library service from the highly intelligent local population of more than 400,000 are probably larger than those of most American cities of equal population. Inasmuch as they are not and can not properly be met by the National Library, they must be met, if at all, by the local Public Library. Properly to meet these legitimate demands the Public Library must have an increase in its appropriations for maintenance. The Public Library ought speedily to be given the resources needed for furnishing the National Capital community popular library service.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police jurisdiction corresponds with the territory of the District of Columbia and has an area of approximately 69½ square miles. Besides the cities of Washington and Georgetown, this territory includes sixty-odd villages and towns, each of which would have a constabulary if it were included in one of the States or in a Territory.

The population of the District of Columbia, according to the police census of November 3, 1919, was 455,448. According to the estimate of the Bureau of the Census it is 454,026. The police force on June 30, 1922, consisted of 932 individuals, made up of 1 major and superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 3 inspectors, 12 captains, 21 lieutenants, 56 sergeants, 801 privates, and 36 driver-privates. Upon that date there were three vacancies in the grade of private.

Of the total number of privates, who must necessarily be the active factors in the maintenance of peace and order, there were on the 1st day of July, 1922, 19 sick, 54 on leave of absence, 3 suspended, 26 assigned to special duty, 30 to emergency duty, 71 detailed duty, and 148 on post duty, thus reducing the available patrol force for the entire District of Columbia to 450 privates. When that number is further classified by division into hours of duty and relief, the effective patrol force for the entire District of Columbia consisted of about 114 throughout the day and about 336 men throughout the night time, when experience has demonstrated that the greatest amount of police service is required.

The year just closed has been singularly unmarked by any serious disorders or disturbances. It was thought by many that in the years immediately succeeding the World War a large increase in major crimes would be the natural result. It is not definitely known

how true this may have been with other cities, but in so far as this jurisdiction is concerned the expected great increase in major crimes has failed to occur.

The members of the department, however, have experienced an extremely busy year in the enforcement of the prohibition and traffic laws, as well as the various regulations relating to minor infractions of law, and arrests from those sources show a material increase over those for the preceding year.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests made during the year was 61,057, as compared with 56,592 for the preceding year, or an increase of 4,465. Of the above number, 37,059 were white and 23,998 colored: males, 55,676; females, 5,382; 59,731 of those arrested were able to read and write and 1,326 were unable to do so. Of the males, 27,022 were married and 28,664 single, and of the females 2,611 were married and 2,770 unmarried.

Of the number of cases held for trial, the percentage of convictions was 93.52 per cent, the percentage of acquittals 3.24 per cent, and the cases nolle prossed 3.24 per cent.

CRIME.

The test of the efficiency of any police department is in the apprehending of criminals who have committed felony. Of the number of arrests made during the last fiscal year, 3,005 cases were held after a preliminary hearing for a violation of the criminal law, an increase of 387 over the year preceding, which in a measure controverts the statement that is frequently made that the police give too much attention to unimportant violations of law and thereby neglect important criminal cases.

Of the number of misdemeanors (which are minor infractions of the law) reported, there were 58,052, as against 52,974, an increase of 4,078 cases over the preceding year.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

During the year just ended property to the value of \$1,019,595.89 was reported stolen, and property to the estimated value of \$90,297.75 was reported as lost and mislaid, making the total estimated value of losses to the police of \$1,109,893.64. Of the amount reported stolen, \$605,639.13 was recovered and of that reported lost or mislaid \$8,613.55. In addition, however, there was recovered \$91,039.83 of property not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid; \$9,123.22 was used as evidence, \$7,926.20 was the value of property belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind, \$47,950 the effects of deceased persons, and \$2,655 of property stolen in other jurisdictions, making a total of property recovered \$772,946.92.

Automobiles to the value of \$163,091, horses and wagons to the value of \$13,076, and miscellaneous articles with a value of \$15,756.55 were returned to their owners, making the grand total of the property recovered by the department \$1,021,342.68. In addition to the estimated value of money and valuables which came into the

possession of the police as above reported, the police delivered to the Internal Revenue Bureau in the enforcement of the prohibition law property to the value of \$117,987; taken from prisoners and returned by order of the officers in charge of the various precincts, \$703,290.52; collateral delivered to the clerk of the police court, \$333,099; collateral delivered to the clerk of the juvenile court, \$1,760; collected in nonsupport cases and delivered to the clerk of the juvenile court, \$34,842. With these additions, this makes a grand total of estimated value of money and other property passing through the hands of the department, \$2,156,788.

LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The arrests made in the enforcement of the liquor laws are classified under two heads: First, those in violation of the Shepherd law, which covers intoxication, drinking in public, and driving while intoxicated; and, second, those under the national prohibition law (also known as the Volstead Act), under which are possession, transporting, manufacturing, and selling. In the enforcement of these two laws the police have been most active.

In addition to the large quantities of liquor seized, 45 automobiles, 4 wagons, 4 bicycles, and one boat were confiscated and turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

HANDBOOK ARRESTS.

The department displayed unusual activity in the suppression of handbook gamblers, a total of 137 arrests being made as against 65 for the year previous. Specially picked squads were detailed to this work from time to time, with the result that this insidious evil has been kept at a minimum.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The detective bureau was successful during the past year in making arrests in 2,842 cases, of which convictions resulted in 2,004 cases: 112 were nolle prossed, 391 were dismissed, and 325 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year. One of the most important arrests made by the bureau was that of a notorious jimmy thief, who operated for a period of several weeks and admitted in his own confession that he was the culprit who had entered over 200 apartments in the city. He was convicted in our courts and received a sentence of 20 years. Both before and after the arrest of this master jimmy thief several other important arrests of this character were made by the police, which put an end, for the time being at least, to the numerous robberies by this method of burglary.

TRAFFIC BUREAU.

The work of this bureau has been very heavy during the year and has been most efficiently performed. During the year 18,996 persons made applications for permits to drive motor vehicles in the District of Columbia. Of this number, 15,286 were approved and 3,710 disapproved. There were also 1,822 nonresident or tourists registered during the year, in each case a registration certificate being given to

drive an automobile within the jurisdiction. There were 849 complaints for violation of the traffic regulations received, investigated, and recorded in this bureau for future consideration.

During the year ended June 30, 1921, 65 persons were killed in traffic accidents and 70 seriously injured from the same source, while during the year just closed there were 50 deaths and 57 cases of seriously injured despite the fact that during the last-mentioned period there were over 16,000 more automobiles upon the streets of our city than for the previous year. Traffic problems in general are becoming more difficult to solve each year as the ownership of automobiles increases. The study of the distribution of traffic and of the engineering problems which will make traffic flow easier becomes more and more important, and is receiving close and intensive study.

MOUNTED SERVICE.

The officers assigned to duty on bicycles and motor cycles have rendered an energetic and intelligent service as respects the traffic regulations. The number of arrests made were 20,068, which resulted in the imposition of fines to the amount of \$143,404.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

Very commendable work was done by the bureau of special investigation during the fiscal year just closed. A vast number of important and excellent cases were made in the suppression of street solicitation, prevention of gambling, immoral practices of all kinds, and the sale of intoxicants.

PHARMACY INSPECTION.

The laws relating to the practice of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and the Harrison narcotic law have received close attention by the members of the police force during the past year and the department has been generally successful in keeping the violators of these laws within bounds.

POLICE WOMEN—HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The women members of the police department continued their efforts in the interest of unfortunate girls and children in connection with the many cases of this character which come to the attention of the police, and good service has been rendered. Five hundred and ninety arrests were made, of which number 250 persons were under 17 years of age. Property to the estimated value of \$2,002.42 was recovered, and fines imposed by the courts aggregated \$2,364; 854 persons were reported as missing and of this number 517 were located by the employees in this service.

The house of detention daily demonstrates its usefulness to the community as well as economy of time and service together with the social value of having police women and the house of detention function under one head. During the year just closed 645 women, 279 girls, and 908 boys were cared for in this institution.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The police training school was reopened on October 1, 1921, and its session continued until May 30, 1922, approximately 165 members of the force taking the 24-day course of instruction.

While it is agreed that no effort should be spared in equipping members of the force mentally to meet and effectually deal with the numerous and complex problems of their work, the question of physical fitness and development should not be overlooked. It is to be hoped to meet the need for physical training by the employment of a competent and experienced physical director and that the force may increase numerically to such an extent as will permit a certain percentage thereof to take both the elementary and physical courses without the necessity of reducing the patrol force to an extent incompatible with the public interest.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE—DISCIPLINE.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, was one during which several changes were made in the personnel of the commissioned officers. Maj. and Supt. Harry L. Gessford, Inspector Frances E. Cross, and Capts. Thomas Judge, James Hartley, William F. Falvey, and George H. Williams were placed upon the retired list. The vacancy in the office of the major and superintendent was filled by the promotion of Asst. Supt. Daniel Sullivan, who was appointed a private in said force on April 9, 1889, and who has served in all the various grades of the department (from private to assistant superintendent), making for himself an enviable record. Detective Sergt. Henry G. Pratt was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent.

It is to be sincerely regretted that two of the members of the force were killed in the line of duty. Pvt. George D. Chinn, while dispersing a disorderly crowd and attempting to arrest one of the participants, was shot and died from the effects of his wound. Pvt. Edmond T. Kelleher, while on duty and about to board a street car, was collided with and knocked down by an automobile which was going at a rapid rate of speed, injuring him so seriously that he died from the effects of that hurt.

The discipline of the members of the force and their attention to duty during the past year has been of a high standard. The force has been free from scandal and its good name preserved through the taking of prompt action where there were just grounds for the infliction of penalties. Only 196 cases were referred to the police trial board for hearing, of which 35 were dismissed, leaving 161 cases where convictions were had. Of this number there were 22 where the charge was desertion, which brings the actual number of men who were found derelict in the performance of their duty to 139.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, through an auxiliary board of governors, for many years conducted what was known as a National Bureau of Criminal Identification. This bureau was sustained by voluntary contributions from about 180 different municipalities, and the Congress of the United States on

behalf of the city of Washington and the various governmental agencies located therein, made an annual appropriation of \$500 for the purpose. At a meeting of the chiefs of police held in San Francisco in June, 1922, a proposition was submitted, which was approved, to turn this bureau over to the Department of Justice and to establish in the city of Washington, under Government control, a national bureau in fact. With the location of such a bureau in Washington, the police department will be brought into much closer relationship with the various agencies of the United States Government employed for protective purposes, and with the city and the municipal representatives engaged in like endeavor, which will be of material benefit to the local community.

INSTALLATION OF BOOTH SYSTEM OF POST AND PATROL.

The problem of affording adequate police protection to suburban communities where the population is widely scattered is one that has for years engaged the attention of police officials, and in an effort to provide more adequate police service for certain suburban communities, the major and superintendent of police directed the inauguration of a booth system of post and patrol in several of the outlying sections of the District of Columbia. It is believed that the adoption of this plan will result in more satisfactory service to the residents of the communities sought to be benefited, as they will come to know that a police officer can always be reached at a given point either by telephone or by personal call and that delays heretofore met with in securing the services of officers are not likely to occur.

STATION HOUSE IN THE NORTHEAST SECTION.

Several years ago Congress made an appropriation to erect a station house in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Rhode Island Avenue NE., on land already owned by the District of Columbia, but in view of the high cost of material and the price of labor it was impossible to erect a building for police purposes with the amount in hand, and therefore no action was taken to the erection of such a building. However, Congress in the last session appropriated an additional sum for the purpose, and plans and specifications are now being prepared. It is hoped that this station house may be erected and in service within a reasonably short period of time.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The members of the force received frequent and adequate instruction in the handling and use of the revolver during the year. Target practice was regularly held, and no member of the force was relieved from this training until he was thoroughly familiar with the handling of the arm and had attained the required score in efficiency.

RESTRICTION OF SALE AND POSSESSION OF DEADLY AND DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The major and superintendent of police has renewed his recommendation that certain revisions of section 855 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia restricting the sale and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons be made. The commissioners approve the recommendation and urge the passage of restrictive legislation which will curb the sale and possession of such weapons.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE LOSS.

The total number of alarms of fire received during the year, according to the report of the chief engineer of the fire department, was 1,997. The total loss from fire is estimated at \$1,179,803. Approximately one-half of this loss was caused by two fires, i. e., the National Hotel, October 21, 1921, loss \$138,662; and the Willard Hotel, April 23, 1922, loss \$400,081.

FIRE PREVENTION.

During the fiscal year each apartment house, hotel, school, home for the aged, etc., in the District of Columbia was inspected at least once in each six days by a member of the fire company located nearest thereto. This work was in addition to that performed by the inspectors under the supervision of the fire marshal. Fire prevention is growing in importance from year to year, and has shown marked evidence of its value in the District of Columbia.

DISCIPLINE.

During the year it was found necessary to remove but five members of the fire department for derelictions of duty. Less drastic disciplinary measures were taken in 74 cases.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Nineteen members of the department were, during the year, retired and granted relief. Pensions were granted to three widows of deceased firemen, and in one other case the amount of relief previously granted was slightly increased.

DEATHS.

During the year the department lost by death Sergt. Marshall B. Long and Pvt. G. J. Specht.

HORSES.

On July 1, 1921, there were 74 horses in the department. During the year 6 were purchased, 2 died, and 7 were transferred to other departments.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The department at the present time has no proper facilities for the training of its members in the saving of life and property from fire. It is hoped that Congress will in the near future grant an appropriation for the erection of a drill tower, requests for which have been made by the commissioners in past years.

APPARATUS.

The department is badly in need of additional motor apparatus. It is necessary at present for the department to maintain approximately 60 horses, in order that this means of traction, antiquated to say the least, may be utilized when active apparatus breaks down or

becomes in need of repairs. Motor apparatus is, of course, not only cheaper to maintain, but immeasurably more efficient in response to alarms than is horse-drawn apparatus, and the commissioners hope that adequate appropriations along this line will be made by Congress in the near future.

KNICKERBOCKER DISASTER.

At 9.09 p. m. on Saturday, January 28, 1922, during one of the heaviest snowfalls which has visited the District of Columbia for many years, the fire department received an alarm from box 817, located at Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road NW. At 9.22 p. m. a second alarm was received from this box, and the chief engineer of the fire department thereupon responded. Upon arrival he found that the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road, had collapsed and that a great number of persons had been buried in the ruins. A fourth alarm and fifth alarm were then sounded, bringing out 20 engine companies, the water tower, 7 truck companies, the chief engineer, the deputy chief engineer, 3 battalion chief engineers, the superintendent of machinery and his force of mechanics, the fire marshal and his assistants, and all members of the department assigned to headquarters. The chief engineer and the major and superintendent of police took charge of the situation and notified the commissioners, the engineer assistants to the engineer commissioner, the board of police and fire surgeons, all available physicians, surgeons, nurses, ambulances, and the off-duty platoon of the fire department. United States soldiers, sailors, marines, contractors and builders, and every other available source of assistance responded to the call for their services. The United States navy yard and the street railway companies also responded promptly to a call for rescue appliances, the most essential being acetylene cutting torches, which were necessary to cut structural steel and the wire mesh reinforcement of the concrete slabs.

The response of the fire department's apparatus and men was, of course, terribly delayed by road conditions due to the driving snow storm which was then at its height, which caused many engines, hose wagons, and trucks to become stalled or otherwise disabled en route.

The task of removing the injured and dead from the ruins was completed at 1.07 a. m. on Monday, January 30, 1922, and the various units of the fire department were returned to their quarters.

While the fire department was engaged upon this rescue work two fires of considerable magnitude developed in other sections of the city necessitating the sounding of one second and one third alarm. It became necessary to dispatch companies from the Knickerbocker to extinguish these fires.

Despite the severe weather conditions which existed the work of rescue at the Knickerbocker disaster was carried out with dispatch, and the work of the fire department and the police department is a source of great gratification to the commissioners. Cordial appreciation is also extended to all individuals and organizations whose assistance was so cheerfully and efficiently given during that time of calamity.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the District of Columbia, as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, upon which the health department statistics are based, is 454,026, of which 341,662 were white and 112,364 colored.

The total number of deaths reported during the calendar year 1921 was 6,057 as against 6,463 for the previous year. These figures show 406 less deaths in the year just closed than during the previous year. The general death rate for the calendar year 1921 was 13.34, being the lowest death rate ever recorded in the history of the health department. The white death rate was 11.64 and the colored 18.50.

The most potent causes of death during the year, arranged in order of relative influence on the death rate, were pneumonia, organic heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, Bright's disease, malignant growths, and apoplexy.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—Nine thousand and twenty-eight births were recorded during the calendar year 1921, an increase of 130 over the preceding year, the general birth rate for the year 1921 being 19.88. Of the births reported 6,448 were white and 2,580 colored, a rate of 18.9 and 23, respectively.

For every 1,000 babies born 83 died during the first year of life; for white babies 67.1 per thousand and for colored 123.3. These figures, like those of the general death rate, were the lowest ever recorded by the health department.

Rabies.—During the calendar year 1921, 13 dogs were found by clinical and post-mortem findings to be suffering from rabies. Fourteen persons were bitten by dogs or cats suspected of being rabid. Laboratory examination showed in 10 instances the animal was rabid at the time the biting occurred. Every person who was bitten by a rabid animal was promptly advised of the laboratory findings in the case. In view of the continued prevalence of rabies in the District of Columbia, the commissioners on June 17, 1921, renewed their order of previous years requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large. This order was, however, modified to the extent of making it applicable for three months only instead of for the entire year as heretofore.

Bureau of preventable diseases.—The contagious disease service handled during the fiscal year 39 cases of infantile paralysis, 1,298 of chicken pox, 898 of diphtheria, 3 of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 544 of measles, 5 of pellagra, 503 of scarlet fever, 93 of smallpox, 1,399 of tuberculosis, 221 of typhoid fever, 520 of whooping cough, and 109 cases of influenza, making a total of 5,622 cases, including 178 cases reported from the naval and military camps and hospitals located within the District of Columbia.

Smallpox hospital, quarantine station, and leper hospital.—During the fiscal year 1922 the smallpox hospital cared for 84 patients. The institution was in active operation 242 days, rendering a total

number patient days of 881. Each patient stayed an average of 10.5 days in the institution.

The quarantine station was in active operation 78 days, cared for 56 inmates, and rendered a total service of 236 inmate days. Each inmate stayed an average of 4 days.

The leper hospital was not in active operation during the year. No lepers were found in the District of Columbia during that time.

In the isolating wards at Garfield Hospital a total of 6,478 patient days were rendered during the fiscal year; 3,562 were for patients at public expense and 2,916 were for private patients.

In the isolating ward at Providence Hospital, 3,091 patient days service was rendered, 2,080 were for patients at public expense and 1,011 were for private patients.

During the fiscal year 444 patients suffering from minor contagious diseases were removed in the contagious disease ambulance to the contagious disease hospitals for treatment. All smallpox patients were, as heretofore, removed to the smallpox hospital in the ambulance provided for that purpose.

Disinfecting service.—One thousand nine hundred and ninety-four premises were disinfected during the year, and 920 articles exposed to infection in some way were disinfected at the disinfecting station. The terminal disinfection of premises is regarded by many health authorities as of doubtful benefit. The question of discontinuing this service in the District of Columbia is being considered by the health department.

Public crematorium.—The cost of maintenance of this institution during the fiscal year was \$2,129.09. Fees collected from private cremations amounted to \$1,675, leaving the actual cost of operation \$454.

Bacteriological laboratory.—Eighteen thousand and sixty-five specimens of various kinds were examined. Thirteen thousand of these were for the diagnosis of diphtheria, of which 746 were primary positive cultures, and 1,509 were for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Serological laboratory.—Five thousand three hundred and twenty-one specimens of various kinds were examined as against 3,856 specimens during the preceding year.

Bathing pools.—The close supervision maintained over the public bathing pools throughout the District resulted in a marked improvement in the bacteriological purity of the water in the various pools.

Wells and water supplies.—Samples of water from public and private wells to the number of 448 were examined. Many samples of water from common carriers engaged in interstate traffic were collected and examined and the result of the examination communicated to the United States Public Health Service for its information, that service having jurisdiction over the water supply used by the various transportation companies.

Theaters.—A number of tests were made during the year to determine the purity of the atmosphere in the various playhouses throughout the city. Where conditions were found unsatisfactory, action was promptly taken to bring about an improvement.

Milk and cream.—As heretofore special attention has been given to the milk and cream supply. While the present supply is of good

quality, it is believed it can still further be improved if the milk legislation now pending in Congress is enacted.

Diphtheria antitoxin.—The department distributed during the year approximately 3,000,000 units of antitoxin for use of patients who were financially unable to purchase the same.

Dispensaries.—Tuberculosis division: Nine hundred and forty examinations were made. The total number of visits made by patients to the clinic was 5,447. The nurses connected with the clinic made 5,321 visits to the homes of patients. One thousand and forty-five X-ray examinations were made.

Venereal disease division: During the year, 1,797 patients were admitted, 1,645 Wassermann examinations were made, and 3,171 salvarsan injections given. The total number of visits made by patients was 10,420.

Medical inspection of schools.—The medical inspectors made 6,325 visits to school buildings and 286 visits to the homes of pupils. The total number of examinations made of pupils for various purposes was 31,765. Of this number, 6,402 were found to be suffering from physical defects and appropriate treatment recommended. Six hundred and ninety-three applicants were physically examined to determine their fitness for teaching positions.

One hundred and sixteen pupils were mentally and physically examined to determine the advisability of segregation in special schools; 56 per cent were recommended for transfer to special classes.

Eleven hundred and thirty-four applicants for permits to work, under the provisions of the child labor law, were examined.

Fourteen nutrition classes were conducted in certain schools, both white and colored. These classes were maintained with the assistance and cooperation of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, who furnished and paid nutrition workers and all necessary blanks and material. The Red Cross also furnished one worker.

Dental inspection.—The dental inspectors examined 19,118 pupils during the year. Eighty-seven per cent were found to have dental defects. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-one pupils availed themselves of the opportunity to have their dental defects corrected at the dental clinics, four of which were operated throughout the year.

School nurses.—These nurses made 4,573 visits to schools, 8,337 visits to homes of pupils, and 1,665 visits to clinics and cooperative agencies.

Bureau of food inspection.—The food inspection service made a total of 112,417 inspections during the year, an increase of 13,512 over the preceding year. Three thousand five hundred and sixty-four food producing and vending establishments were registered at the close of the fiscal year. The 11 slaughterhouses in the District of Columbia were inspected 291 times during the year. Twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-four cattle, 11,365 sheep, 6,731 calves, and 58,450 hogs were inspected at the time of the inspectors' visits.

Fifteen hundred and fifteen dairy farms were licensed at the close of the year to produce milk for sale in the District of Columbia, an increase of 16 over the previous year. The dairy cattle on these

farms numbered 35,689. Each dairy farm was inspected on an average of 4.77 times.

Chemical laboratory.—Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-six samples of various kinds were chemically examined during the year. Nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight of these were food-stuffs. Fines and forfeitures amounting to \$950 were collected for the sale of milk and cream below the legal standards.

Bureau of sanitary inspection.—The total number of complaints acted upon was 9,387. These complaints necessitated 13,673 inspections to be made. In addition to these inspections, 24,314 official calls were made for the service of notices outside of assigned inspection districts. The total number of official visits of all kind made by the sanitary inspectors was 75,427. Thirteen thousand and two violations of the laws and regulations for the prevention and abatement of nuisances were reported and in 889 instances prosecution was instituted.

Enforcement of the weed law.—One thousand nine hundred and sixty-three notices were served during the year under the provisions of this law. It has heretofore been pointed out that the absence of adequate means for the enforcement of the weed law leads to much unjust criticism of the health department. Efforts to secure a special appropriation for this purpose have repeatedly failed.

Smoke inspection.—Six hundred and forty-three plants were under observation during the year. One thousand two hundred and eighty-six violations of the smoke law were reported, resulting in prosecution being instituted in 126 instances. Fines and forfeitures amounting to \$1,175 were collected.

Private hospitals and asylums.—Two licenses were issued during the year to maintain private hospitals, one being for the treatment of human beings and the other for the treatment of domestic animals.

Eight-hour female labor law.—Two thousand and thirty-nine establishments coming within the purview of the eight-hour female labor law were registered and classified at the close of the fiscal year. One hundred and nineteen complaints were acted upon and 1,141 official calls made. Twenty-four prosecutions were instituted, resulting in fines and forfeitures amounting to \$390.

Child Welfare Society.—The total number of children admitted to the several welfare stations was 4,197, an increase of 389 over the previous year. The total cost of operation of the entire service was \$31,034.39. Of the amount \$18,000 was appropriated by Congress; the remaining \$13,054.39 was made up by private subscription. During the year 29,988 visits were made by the nurses to the homes of the children and 30,919 visits were made by children and mothers to the several welfare stations.

Pound service.—Two thousand two hundred and seven dogs found running at large were captured by the poundmaster during the year. In addition, 2,316 cats were surrendered to the poundmaster for destruction. The total number of animals handled at the pound was 5,487. All these animals were disposed of in the following manner: The horses, mules, goats, and cows that were captured were redeemed by the owners. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dogs were killed and 616 redeemed, 483 sold, and 155 returned to owners after the period of observation, for which they had been left at the pound, had expired. All cats were destroyed.

Bureau of administration.—Eleven thousand and thirty-eight letters and 6,849 oral complaints were received during the year. Thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-five letters were sent out by the department and 2,105 special reports were entered and filed.

Bureau of vital statistics.—Six thousand and fifty-seven deaths, 9,028 births, and 501 stillbirths were recorded during the year. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-five transcripts from the records of deaths and births were issued.

CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities in its annual report reviews the work of the various penal, charitable, and correctional institutions under its supervision.

Attention is called to the overcrowded conditions at the jail, due to the fact that persons accused of crime are held for long periods before trial.

The population of penal and correctional institutions has not shown a marked change during the year.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new buildings at the reformatory.

The enactment of a comprehensive statute governing the penal institutions and providing for an indeterminate sentence and parole system is recommended.

Additional appropriations for buildings at the new Gallinger Hospital are recommended. The first buildings recently completed there will care only for persons held for observation and treatment because of mental condition. Additional buildings should be erected until all the patients housed in the old Washington Asylum Hospital are provided for.

It is urged that a nurses' home be erected at the Tuberculosis Hospital, as the nurses and staff must now live in the general hospital building where the patients are housed.

It is recommended that authority be given the commissioners to receive pay patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital and at the psychopathic wards of the Gallinger Hospital.

The difference of policy and resulting friction between the Board of Children's Guardians and the Industrial Home School during the year is reviewed. The cause of the difficulty is held to be lack of centralized authority, and it is recommended that all charitable and correctional work, including the work of these child-caring agencies, should be coordinated under the direction of the commissioners so that when differences arise it will be possible for the commissioners to secure harmonious action.

With reference to the care of the feeble-minded, the opinion is expressed that it was a fatal error to provide for the location of the proposed institution on the Home for the Aged site at Blue Plains, and it is recommended that a reconsideration by Congress be sought. The impossibility of proper segregation and classification on the limited site available is dwelt upon. Attention is called to the fact that similar institutions recently developed in the several States are always located on large tracts of land in the open country away from other charitable institutions and from thickly settled communities.

ALIENIST.

The records at the Washington Asylum Hospital show that in the psychopathic ward 1,415 cases were examined and treated, an increase of 201 cases over the preceding year. Of this number 297 were sent in by the police department, 74 by the court, 63 from the District Jail, 70 from the Board of Charities, 60 from the various wards of the Washington Asylum Hospital, 7 cases from Casualty Hospital, 8 from Emergency Hospital, 2 from Georgetown Hospital, 7 from Freedmen's Hospital, 2 from Providence Hospital, 6 from the Board of Children's Guardians, 3 from the United States Public Health, 16 by relatives and friends, 2 from the Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1 from the Orphans' Home, and 2 from the National Training School. Of these cases 368 were discharged to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 13 to the police department, 58 returned to jail, 20 to the Board of Charities, 6 to private sanitariums, 78 to relatives and friends, 1 to Walter Reed Hospital, 1 to the open wards of the Washington Asylum Hospital, and 3 to the Board of Children's Guardians.

The records show that the condition of these 622 patients at the time of discharge was as follows: 412 were unimproved, 94 improved, 106 as not insane, 8 died, and 2 escaped. In addition to this number, 672 alcoholics and 121 addicts were examined and treated during the year.

At St. Elizabeths Hospital 460 cases were examined prior to their appearance in court. Of this number 374 were found to be insane by the jury, 19 cases were found to be not insane by the jury, and 34 cases for various reasons were discharged by St. Elizabeths before their appearance in court, 19 cases did not appear in court, and 3 cases remain in the hospital as not being disposed of.

It was necessary for the alienist to appear in court 47 days for the trials of lunacy cases during the year, requiring 49 visits to St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The total number of cases examined by the alienist for the fiscal year was 2,497, which was an increase of 794 over the previous year.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

The veterinary surgeon submits the following report of the veterinary division of the District of Columbia, for half of the fiscal year, January 1 to June 30, 1922, embraced in this report. The previous half fiscal year, July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921, was kept by Dr. C. Barnwell Robinson, deceased.

During the half year, January 1 to June 30, 1922, there was the usual amount of sickness and injuries among the animals owned by the District of Columbia, but no outbreak of contagious disease occurred. All animals reported or found sick were treated either at their stable or at the city refuse hospital stable. One hundred and fifty hogs at the Home for the Aged and Infirm were treated as a preventative against hog cholera. Thirty-six horses and mules were examined and purchased for the various departments. Thirty-five animals have been transferred from one department to another, where their services were more suitable or needed. Three horses were destroyed to prevent suffering, as they were of no value and

incurable. Eleven animals died of natural causes. Twenty-one horses and mules, which were of no further use to the District of Columbia, were sold.

There were on hand in the veterinary department 671 horses and mules. Their general condition is good.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The board of examiners in veterinary medicine for the District of Columbia held two meetings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

There were no applicants to take the examination this year.

CORONER.

The coroner states that during the fiscal year embraced in this report he made investigations to determine the cause of death as follows: Natural causes, 1,055; accidental, 336; suicides, 68; homicides, 58; a total of 1,547. The details of the work of this office are set out in the report of the coroner on file in the office of the secretary to the board.

EXPENSES.

Office supplies	\$51.17
Ice for morgue	121.80
Coal for morgue	172.77
Maintenance for—	
Motor vehicle and truck	767.36
Autopsies and inquests	1,325.00
Witness fees	2,648.00
Stenographic service	644.40
Repairs to morgue	862.74
Laundry for morgue	17.42
Lights	35.83
Total	6,646.49

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the year eight regular and one special meetings were held for the conduct of business. Four examinations were held, and as the results thereof 59 applicants were granted license to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia. Thirteen applications were received for license to practice pharmacy through virtue of reciprocity with other States; all received favorable consideration.

The register shows the following outstanding licenses:

Series A	542
Series B	144
Series C	391
Total	1,077

Twenty-one permits were renewed for the sale of poisons for use in the arts and as insecticides and seven permits were issued for the same.

The treasurer's books as audited shows the following:

Balance on hand at last audit.....	\$414.96	
Total receipts	1, 181.00	
		\$1, 595.96
Disbursements:		
Amount distributed to each member of the board as per Commissioner's order, \$82.....	410.00	
Supplies, postage, stationery, printing.....	290.32	
Treasurer's bond	5.00	
Secretary for clerical services.....	200.00	
Dues national association	25.00	
Refund of fees	60.00	
		990.32
Balance cash on hand and in bank.....		605.64

BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

During the year the board of medical supervisors examined 58 applicants for license to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, 47 of whom were passed, 11 failed, and 2 were rejected—withdrawn, 3.

Seventeen applicants were passed by reciprocity with the States.

Receipts and disbursements.

Balance on hand July 1, 1921, as shown by bank book and cash book of the secretary and treasurer.....	\$1, 223.52
Total receipts during the fiscal year, as shown by cash book, verified, being fees received from applicants.....	1, 944.63
	<u>3, 168.15</u>
Total disbursements during the fiscal year, as verified by cancelled checks returned by the bank, and by receipted bills in the invoice book	1, 435.46
Balance on hand June 30, 1922, as shown by bank book of the District National Bank.....	1, 732.69
	<u>3, 168.15</u>

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The board held two examinations—first, January 16 to 20, 1922, inclusive; second, June 19 to 23, 1922, inclusive.

At the January examination 31 applied, 10 passed, 2 were conditioned, 14 failed, and 3 applied but did not appear.

At the June examination 27 applied, 18 passed, 5 were conditioned, 3 failed, and 1 did not appear.

Twenty-eight were issued licenses to practice during the year from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

The financial report is as follows:

Amount received from applicants.....	\$569.00
Expenses.....	113.60
Balance.....	435.40

The balance was distributed equally among the five members of the board.

THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.

The nurses' examining board held 13 meetings during the year and two examinations for the registration of nurses. One hundred and forty-five nurses took the examinations. Of this number 115 passed and 30 failed. Eight nurses were registered through reciprocity and two under the waiver. The total number registered during the year is 125.

The financial report is as follows:

Receipts:	
Balance on hand	\$50.43
Fees	711.00
Interest on money in bank	3.79
Interest on money borrowed (\$50 of Miss Fox)	1.16
Total	\$766.38
Expenditures:	
Dues refunded	65.00
Stationery and printing	87.25
Rent	60.00
Certificates	125.80
Engrossing of certificates	72.95
Advertising examinations	18.09
Stamps and sundries	32.00
Stenographic services	5.25
Salaries on account	202.50
Amount borrowed plus interest	51.16
Total	720.00
Balance	46.38

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The placing of 20,266 men and women in suitable employment during the past year was due largely to the hearty cooperation of the employers and the unemployment committee appointed by the commissioners last October. This committee functioned during the unemployment period, using this bureau as a clearing house, and giving the service enthusiastic support and much needed publicity, making it possible for whatever success this bureau has had in the past year in placing such a large number in touch with the jobs and assisting the applicants in securing employment and thereby relieving the unemployment situation in Washington.

The cost has been 53½ cents per person for whom employment was obtained.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.

Under the statute creating it the minimum wage board is charged with the fixing of minimum wage rates in accordance with certain specified procedure and the administration and enforcement of these rates. During the fiscal year 1922 no new rates were fixed. In the mercantile industry, however, the conference which had originally fixed the minimum wage was reconvened at the request of the employers to consider whether any changes should be made because of changes in cost of living. After deliberation the conference voted to retain the original rate.

The four minimum wage rates in effect during 1922 were as follows: \$16.50 in the mercantile industry, \$16.50 in the hotel and restaurant industry, \$15.50 in the printing and publishing industry, \$15 in the laundry and dry-cleaning industry. In three of the four industries the order provides that learners may, for certain specified periods, be employed at lower rates. In the administration of these orders during the past year the minimum wage board issued certificates to 1,484 women and minors authorizing their employment at learners' rates and granted 8 special licenses to women whose earning capacity had been impaired by age or otherwise.

To insure compliance with the minimum wage orders the staff of the board made a practically complete inspection of the establishments subject thereto. They further reinspected at intervals all places where violations were discovered. Violations of the orders were adjusted by the payment of the back pay due to the women or minors concerned. During the year the board secured the payment of \$4,881.79 in back pay due to 189 women and minors.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

By an order of the commissioners dated May 19, 1922, a bureau of information was created for the convenience of the public who visit the District Building, and went into operation on the first of the succeeding month.

The results of that venture have been satisfactory both to the public and the commissioners by facilitating the search of the former for the location of the special branches of the municipal service they wish to consult, and to the latter for the relief it gives them from calls that can be more speedily and fully answered by some subordinate immediately associated with work of the branch of the service to which the information sought relates.

The scope of the service of the bureau is not restricted to municipal affairs, but covers many subjects relating to activities of the United States departments and of private concern; and often results in saving inquirers at the District Building from laborious and perplexing delays and searches elsewhere, by directing them to the most probable sources of the information they seek.

PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications were issued by the health department during the past fiscal year:

Name of publication.	Number printed.	Cost of preparation.	Cost of printing.	Number distributed by mail, messenger, etc.	Cost of distribution.
Annual report, 1921.....	500	Unable to estimate.....	\$900.00	About 300...	\$2.40
Weekly report.....	100	105 hours, annual, \$1,200; typist, \$50; 105 hours, annual, \$600; messenger, \$25; 26 reams paper, at \$3 cents. 24 days per annum, \$1,400; inspector-clerk, \$93.33.	26.56	106 weekly...	11.06
Monthly bulletin grades of milk..	500		314.80	420 monthly..	24.20

¹ Per week.

² Per month.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING ROADWAYS.

Under existing law whenever the roadway of any street, avenue, or road in the District of Columbia is paved with sheet asphalt, asphalt block, granite block, vitrified block, cement, bituminous cement, macadam, or other form of pavement, half the cost thereof to the width of 40 feet is assessed against the abutting property. This law was enacted in an appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, approved July 21, 1914, and was amended by a provision in the District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, approved September 1, 1916. Prior to 1914 the cost of laying new roadway pavements and resurfacing old pavements was borne as an expense of the District of Columbia in the same manner as other expenses. These expenses were met by annual appropriation acts, the amounts of the appropriations being payable on the half-and-half basis. In the last two years they have been payable on the basis of 60 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia, and 40 per cent from the United States Treasury, although the basis of assessment of half cost has not been changed.

This legislation, which is known as the Borland amendment, was not recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and was adopted by Congress without any hearing on its merits. It has never received the official approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and has been very objectionable to the citizens of the District. Recently its legality was called into question in a case before the courts of the District of Columbia, and an assessment against certain outlying property located on a main thoroughfare leading out of the District of Columbia was quashed. The court in passing on the case held that the act intended to apply to the built up portions of the city and not to suburban roads.

With the advent of the automobile, the streets, avenues, and highways of the District of Columbia are much more used by the traveling public than formerly. While the paving of a roadway in front of private property undoubtedly tends to enhance the value of that property, it is questionable whether it does enhance it to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost. In the District of Columbia, with its broad highways, the cost of paving streets is greater than in other municipalities with narrower roadways. In the adjoining counties of Maryland, where highways are improved, the cost is not assessed as special benefits, but the improvements are covered by roadway taxes which apply generally over a large territory. In the case of property owners living on either side of the boundary line between the District of Columbia and Maryland, the property owner in the District of Columbia is now required by law to pay half the cost of paving the highway in front of his premises, while his abutting neighbor in Maryland does not pay more than a small proportion of the cost of the roadway in front of his property, the cost being distributed over the whole county.

While the principle of the law may be sound, in its application it works inequity and hardship; it places a burdensome cost on the development of the newer sections of the District which was not borne in previous years by older sections of the city which did not bear any assessment for paving roadways. The commissioners feel that

the law is inequitable and they again state their belief that some new legislation should be enacted which would remove the inequalities of the present law.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The accompanying table shows the area in square yards of new roadway pavements laid and old roadway pavements resurfaced during the year, with the totals in square yards and miles of the various kinds of pavements at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparative statement showing character and extent of roadway pavements.

	Existing amount on June 30, 1921.		New pavement laid dur- ing year, square yards.	Replaced with asphalt.	Existing amount on June 30, 1922.	
	Square yards.	Miles.			Square yards.	Miles.
Sheet asphalt and coal tar.....	3, 377, 623	179. 98	44, 774	.....	3, 422, 397	182. 21
Asphalt blocks.....	625, 673	31. 74	.....	13, 468	612, 205	31. 11
Durax block.....	17, 968	. 57	.....	.....	17, 968	. 57
Asphaltic or bituminous concrete:						
On concrete base.....	78, 708	4. 58	.....	.....	78, 708	4. 58
On broken stone base.....	51, 088	2. 68	.....	.....	51, 088	2. 68
Cement concrete.....	250, 218	13. 45	11, 487	.....	261, 705	14. 07
Granite block and rubble.....	357, 596	19. 59	.....	406	357, 190	19. 54
Vitrified block.....	17, 390	1. 04	.....	.....	17, 390	1. 04
Cobble.....	37, 056	1. 56	.....	682	36, 374	1. 52
Macadam (estimated).....	1, 882, 559	120. 85	5, 956	14, 205	1, 874, 310	120. 58
Gravel and unimproved (traveled).....	.....	148. 88	.....	.....	.....	149. 34
Gutters on asphalt streets.....	238, 495	.....	2, 869	.....	241, 364	.....
Pavements maintained by street rail- ways.....	564, 525	.....	.....	.....	564, 525	.....
Gutters on asphaltic concrete streets.....	11, 201	.....	.....	.....	11, 201	.....
Total.....	7, 510, 100	524. 92	65, 086	28, 761	7, 546, 425	527. 24

NOTE.—31,503.15 square yards sheet asphalt and coal tar pavements replaced, including 14,269.76 square yards of asphalt surface on old base.

The sums appropriated for expenditures during the year under this head were as follows:

For repairing old roadway pavements, including asphalt resurfacing.....	\$642, 500
For paving new roadways.....	144, 840
For repair of suburban roads.....	250, 000
For grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	35, 000

The prices paid under contracts for roadway pavements during the year were as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression), with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$3. 17
Laying vitrified block with 6-inch concrete base.....	3. 27
Laying 6-inch concrete roadway.....	2. 28

The prices paid for resurfacing and repairing asphalt pavements under one-year contracts which expired June 30, 1922, are as follows:

Laying sheet asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression), with 6-inch concrete base, per square yard.....	\$3. 17
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression), per square yard.....	1. 17
Laying asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work), per cubic foot.....	. 53
Laying sheet-asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 70
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 60

Unit costs of work continued high. A pronounced characteristic of our field of work was an unprecedented development of property by builders on many streets either newly dedicated or lacking any surface improvements. The duty of supplying such improvements thus placed upon us was beyond our means and opportunities and the results of our efforts to perform it were quite inadequate to the necessities and disappointing to the property owners and ourselves. As a partial provision against such a contingency in the future a fund for the paving of such roadways on the deposit of the half cost by the property owners was successfully recommended to Congress.

SUBURBAN STREETS AND ROADS.

There were no notable individual items of street improvements and the entire schedule was much the smallest of any within our experience. The continued high cost of maintenance and entirely unsatisfactory condition of our heavily traveled suburban roads emphasizes the necessity of their prompt improvement with sheet asphalt on a concrete base as the only adequate correction. Recommendations made in previous reports as to restrictive legislation limiting the weights of loaded vehicles are respectively renewed.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

The District of Columbia has operated a portable municipal asphalt plant in the repair of asphalt pavements and bituminous macadam roadways for the past 11 years. During the year 1922 the plant was operated for a period of 245 days, with a total output of 209,352 cubic feet of material, or an average daily output of 854 cubic feet. Additional asphalt material for street repairs supplemental to that furnished by the asphalt plant was purchased under contract from the Cranford Paving Co. to the amount of 12,076 cubic feet.

The details of the cost of the operation of the plant are contained in the report of the engineer of highways.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The sum of \$285,000 was appropriated for paving sidewalks and alleys in all parts of the District and the sum of \$20,000 for laying sidewalks and setting curbs around Government buildings, reservations, and parks. Sidewalks are paved with cement concrete under contract, while alleys are paved with cement concrete by day labor forces.

One-half of the cost of curb, sidewalk, and alley pavement is assessed against the abutting property, except that abutting public buildings and public reservations. The contract price for laying sidewalks during the year was as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets, per square yard.....	\$1.79
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for small jobs, per square yard..	1.97

The initiative in the matter of paving sidewalks and alleys is generally left with the owners of the abutting property, the commissioners requiring a majority petition for such work before it is ordered. Exceptions are made, however, in cases where, on account of public danger or other public reasons, the paving is demanded. The law requires the commissioners to advertise for two weeks their intention

to lay sidewalks and curbs and to pave alleys and to give a hearing to the property owners affected. The work is ordered subsequent to such hearing when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for public health, safety, comfort, and convenience. The demand for this class of construction is constant, and increased appropriations for this work could be advantageously expended.

BRIDGES.

Construction of a concrete retaining wall on Canal Road west of the Aqueduct Bridge was completed under contract with the Warren F. Brenizer Co. at a cost of \$48,663.59, and also contract with the Miller & Dorsey Co., for driving and capping bearing piles and dredging at Wharf No. 6 was completed at a cost of \$11,486.82.

Contract for the construction of new roadway floor on the Calvert Street Bridge was entered into with Royal J. Mansfield at a cost of \$17,798.

Contract for the construction of reinforced concrete wharf decks at Wharf No. 6 was entered into with the Cambridge Manufacturing Co. at a cost of \$14,260.

Contract for construction of nine reinforced concrete stalls at the N Street trestle was entered into with the Allen H. Rogers Co. at a cost of \$9,643.50.

Contract for the construction of 12 concrete bins at the N Street trestle was entered into with Royal J. Mansfield at a cost of \$14,984.

INSPECTION OF ASPHALTS AND CEMENTS.

Chemical and physical tests of materials entering into street and road improvements, such as asphalts, hydraulic cements, sands, road oils, etc., also fuel oils used at the municipal asphalt plant and cements used in sewer and building constructions, are made in the office of the inspector of asphalts and cements. Complete tests representing many subdeterminations were made as follows: Asphalt materials, 1,189; oils, 5; pitch, 1; sands, 92; cements 8,222, representing 82,243 barrels; gravel, 107; stone, 86; miscellaneous materials, 604 total, 10,306.

The samples of asphalt tested represent 2,215 tons which were used by contractors laying sheet asphalt and 521 tons which were used in the production of paving materials at the municipal asphalt plant. Of the materials tested, 3,110 cubic yards of sand were rejected.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of this office is divided into three classes: (1) Work for private parties, for which a fee is charged; (2) work for various departments of the District of Columbia and Federal Government, for which no fee is charged; and (3) survey, preparation, and report for all condemnation cases for streets, alleys, and parks.

SURVEYS FOR WHICH A FEE IS CHARGED (SURVEYS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES).

This work has greatly increased over any previous year. The orders for work in 1920 were 5,795; 1921, 8,450; while in 1922 they were 11,320, or an average of about 36 orders per day. This great

increase is also shown by the cash receipts, which were \$40,503.80 the past fiscal year, as compared to \$25,355.82 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

This places more work upon the office than it has been able to do promptly and efficiently with the present force, and, as the work is performed for the public, prompt service is demanded.

A table has been submitted showing in detail the amount of work of all kinds for the past two fiscal years for purpose of comparison. This shows the number of surveys for private parties for 1921 was 1,645 and 2,227 for 1922. The number of resurveys, or surveys to examine walls of houses being erected, was 1,084 for 1921 and 1,700 for 1922; the number of subdivisions made, 228 for 1921 and 532 for 1922; subdivisions recorded, 212 for 1921 and 470 for 1922. The total of surveys for both the District of Columbia and private parties was 3,124 for 1921 and 4,135 for 1922, and the total of plats of all kinds drawn by this office was 8,204 for 1921 and 12,100 for 1922.

CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ALLEYS, AND SMALL PARKS.

Forty-six condemnation cases were before the courts during the past fiscal year, divided into 26 street and building restriction line cases, 8 park cases, and 12 alley cases. The total amount awarded as damages for the cases confirmed was \$127,641.94 for streets, parks, etc., and \$7,715.42 for the condemnation of alleys.

Some of the important cases now in court are (1) the opening of all streets in Barry Farm; (2) the opening of Webster, Allison, and Buchanan Streets and Arkansas Avenue; (3) the opening of Western Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Wisconsin Avenue; and (4) the widening of Southern Avenue between Bonini and Livingston Roads.

All plats and descriptions in the matter of condemnation of streets in Barry Farm have been completed by this office. This is probably the largest individual case for the opening of streets that this office has ever submitted for condemnation.

Other large projects being prepared by the office are the proposed widening of Canal Street from Thirty-sixth and M Streets, Georgetown, to the Conduit Road; the widening of Broad Branch Road from the District line to Rock Creek Park; and the widening of Benning Road from Anacostia Avenue (Benning) to the District line. These projects are very desirable to provide better facilities for traffic before improvements are constructed which will make the cost of condemnation prohibitive.

PARKS.

The plan of the original city of Washington provided for a comprehensive street plan and beautiful parks. A comprehensive street plan outside of the original city was adopted by Congress in 1893, but no provision was made for a park plan. If subdivisions continue to be made of the land outside of the original city limits, much beautiful and desirable land suitable for parks will be lost for that purpose. There is nothing which will promote the health and happiness of the people of the city more than outdoor recreation and playgrounds, and the new Washington, being created beyond Florida Avenue, will not have the benefit of these park areas unless some provision is made before the land is subdivided and improved.

The office has from time to time recommended the acquisition of Piney Branch parkway, Klingle Road valley, and the Patterson tract for parks. They are beautifully situated and mostly covered with magnificent trees, and are ideal for park purposes. Improvements are being made so rapidly which are encroaching upon Piney Branch parkway and Klingle Valley park that if some action is not taken at once they will be lost as parks.

There is no link in the chain of parks in the District so important as the Klingle Road valley. This is covered with most beautiful trees, and will connect Potomac Park and the Mall on the south with Rock Creek Park on the north without passing through Zoological Park. If this link is acquired it will complete the park system from the south end of Potomac Park to the north end of Rock Creek Park, which is the north end of the District, making one of the most beautiful chains of parks in any city of the country.

The enactment of legislation to acquire the Civil War forts and a fort drive connecting the same is a matter that should be considered. There are some 40 forts and batteries in the District which formed the defenses of Washington. Some have been destroyed by improvements, while many still remain. Their acquisition would be of historic interest and a fort drive connecting them would constitute a beautiful boulevard, which would connect all parts of the District.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees planted along the curbs in the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 105,889, an increase over the preceding year of 86.

Nearly all of the trees planted were for the purpose of filling vacancies in existing rows in the northwest and southwest sections of the city.

The nursery at Fort Dupont is still being used for the propagation of trees for street planting. There is not enough ground available in the tract to grow the total number of trees necessary to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city. During the fiscal year 1,535 Norway maple, 542 red maple, 828 red oak, 1,393 pin oak, and 228 elm seedlings were planted in the nursery rows.

No systematic trimming was undertaken during the year, but to offset this the "floating gang" accomplished much trimming on individual requests. It is the intention to resume the systematic trimming of all the trees on the streets in the northwest section of the city, west of eighteenth Street and south of Florida Avenue in the near future. The total number of trees trimmed during the year was 8,796.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING AND COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Eight hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, and miscellaneous refuse, and \$375,000 for dust prevention, cleaning of streets and alleys, and for snow removal. Because of the exceptionally heavy snowfall in the last days of January, necessitating extraordinary expenditure for its removal, an additional sum of \$30,000 was appropriated by Congress to cover this cost.

This snow clearly indicated that the equipment available for such work was entirely inadequate. To cover this deficiency, trucks, plows, and tractors have been purchased with which to keep the street open for travel in future snowfalls.

In street and alley cleaning work it is to be noted that the unit costs per 1,000 square yards have returned to about pre-war costs. An innovation this year was the use of motor driven sweepers. The cleaning was done in this way at a cost considerably less than by horse-drawn machines.

The amount of garbage collected was over 15 per cent greater than in the previous year. A total of 69,452 tons was collected at a cost of \$233,640.60. The disposal of this garbage cost \$154,799.62, but in reducing it there was produced grease which was sold for \$121,532.07. Besides this, tankage was made which may be sold when prices for this material are better, so that it is estimated the net cost of disposal of the city's garbage was only slightly over \$5,000.

Because of the cold winter, the quantity of ashes collected and disposed of was greater than usual, amounting to 156,100 cubic yards.

The cost of collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse from householders was \$194,805.64, but there was salvaged and sold sundry material to the value of \$67,458.68, so that the net expense of this work was \$127,346.96.

Because of the many new houses being built, the amount of refuse to be collected has increased very materially. This condition requires added expenditure for this work as well as new equipment, repairs to plant, and added facilities not permitted by previous appropriations.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The estimated value of building construction, including repairs, during the year was \$36,197,059, an increase of \$17,197,133, as compared with the fiscal year 1921.

The number of permits issued was 10,301, an increase of 1,991 over the previous year. This is the greatest number of permits ever issued for any fiscal year by the building division. The total number of new buildings erected was 3,510, an increase of 1,905. There were 2,397 dwellings, an increase of 1,625; 60 apartment houses, an increase of 46; and 1,053 business buildings, an increase of 234. The number of permits issued to repair buildings was 5,664, an increase of 341.

This astonishing increase in the estimated value of building construction, notwithstanding it approximates the total valuation of building operations in some of the so-called banner years, will not prove abnormal as compared with building construction in the future so as far as a judgment may be based on the present and prospective activities in this respect. Since the close of the fiscal year there has been no diminution in the number of permits issued nor in the filing of plans for major operations.

The cost of materials and of labor continues much above the normal, yet the demand for both seems as insistent as at any time during the year.

The act to regulate the height, area, and use of buildings, commonly known as the zoning law, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, are generally received with favorable recognition and an apparent desire on the part of the public to conform therewith.

During the past year there were issued 3,002 conforming certificates of occupancy and 295 nonconforming certificates, the fees therefor totaling \$3,305.50 as compared with \$2,400 for the year 1921.

As this office is charged with the responsibility of administering the zoning law it is regrettable that the office has no clerks who may be assigned to this work. The present method is to transfer employees from other departments, two being engaged now, a third having been retired because the appropriation under which he was employed expired at the close of the fiscal year 1922 and was not renewed for the present fiscal year. Satisfactory administration urgently dictates an increase of the clerical force of this department by at least three men, in order that a force sufficient to cope with the administration might be assured the year round.

Attention is invited to the fact that the receipts of this bureau for the fiscal year were \$51,126, the salaries amounted to \$38,503, a difference of \$12,622. This increase of receipts above expenses indicates to a marked degree the additional labor imposed upon the employees, and should dictate, it is believed, a corresponding increase in salaries.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

During the year 14 building operations were in progress, as follows:

The psychopathic group of buildings and power house and domestic buildings for the Gallinger Municipal Hospital; the remodeling of the Phelps School; a 4-room addition to the Monroe School; a 4-room addition to the Deanwood School; a 12-room addition to the Wheatley School; an 8-room addition to the John Eaton School; an 8-room addition to the Lucretia Mott School; the superstructure of the new Eastern High School; an 8-room school building known as the Richard Kingsman School; an 8-room addition to the Buchanan School; an 8-room school building to replace the Bell School; and the southeastern branch library. A part of the south shelter for the farmers' produce market was also in course of erection.

In addition to the preparation of plans and specifications for the above structures, plans and specifications for about 40 other items of work, such as heating systems for engine houses and school-buildings, cells and other work in police stations, etc., were prepared by this office, amounting to approximately \$61,489. Contracts entered into through this office amounted to a total of \$2,334,055.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair under the direction of the municipal architect. During the year only such repairs were made as would prevent further deterioration of structures, as the continuance of high wages and high prices of materials prevented the prosecution of more extensive repair work with the limited funds available.

The appropriations for repair work and the expenditures of the same were as follows:

Repairs to school buildings: Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated and all but \$167.16 expended. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to engine houses and grounds, and all was expended. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to police stations and grounds, and all but \$23.41 was expended. Three thousand dollars was appropriated for repairs to the police court building, and all but \$47.43 was expended.

In addition to the above, repairs were made to various buildings under the control of the commissioners, to the amount of \$74,461.02.

Steam boilers in 89 municipal buildings were inspected and repaired.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

The work accomplished at the workhouse and reformatory during the past year has been quite satisfactory. Definite plans for the general scheme of buildings for the workhouse have been made and approved, and it is expected that these plans in detail will be completed during the current year and building operations begun on some of the buildings.

At the reformatory several of the shops have been completed as well as two disciplinary wards. Three dormitory buildings have been started, one of which is practically ready for the roof.

Plans are being developed for the enlargement of the power house.

THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

The routine work incident to the maintenance of the District Building involves several distinct functions, viz: The power plant; woodworking, paint, electrical, blue-print, photograph, and printing shops; and the elevator, watch, and cleaning forces. During the year 2,003 tons of coal were consumed, which coal ran 31.1 per cent ash as compared with 15.9 per cent last year.

Four hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and thirty kilowatt hours of current was generated, of which 294,250 were used for lighting, 53,950 for elevators, and 96,330 for motors. Electric current used by the various departments for purposes other than lighting amounted to 43,713 kilowatt hours. The print shop completed 1,400,569 pieces of printed matter at a cost of \$6,639.02, while the blue-print and photograph shops completed 183,608 square feet of blue printing and 2,550 photographs at a total cost of \$8,103.22. The price of blue printing was reduced from 4 to 3 cents per square foot. A dryer for the Pease blue-printing machine was purchased at a cost of \$600.

Because of the continued growth of old departments and the creation of new departments, additional floor space is needed and should be provided either by constructing an addition to the District Building or by acquiring adjacent property.

MUNICIPAL GARAGE.

During the fiscal year 44 automobiles were maintained and kept in running order. The garage was kept open day and night, all machines being washed and supplied with oil and gasoline by the night force. A laboring and mechanical force of eight men made the neces-

The act to regulate the height, area, and use of buildings, commonly known as the zoning law, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, are generally received with favorable recognition and an apparent desire on the part of the public to conform therewith.

During the past year there were issued 3,002 conforming certificates of occupancy and 295 nonconforming certificates, the fees therefor totaling \$3,305.50 as compared with \$2,400 for the year 1921.

As this office is charged with the responsibility of administering the zoning law it is regrettable that the office has no clerks who may be assigned to this work. The present method is to transfer employees from other departments, two being engaged now, a third having been retired because the appropriation under which he was employed expired at the close of the fiscal year 1922 and was not renewed for the present fiscal year. Satisfactory administration urgently dictates an increase of the clerical force of this department by at least three men, in order that a force sufficient to cope with the administration might be assured the year round.

Attention is invited to the fact that the receipts of this bureau for the fiscal year were \$51,126, the salaries amounted to \$38,503, a difference of \$12,622. This increase of receipts above expenses indicates to a marked degree the additional labor imposed upon the employees, and should dictate, it is believed, a corresponding increase in salaries.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

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During the fiscal year 44 automobiles were maintained and kept in running order. The garage was kept open day and night, all machines being washed and supplied with oil and gasoline by the night force. A laboring and mechanical force of eight men made the neces-

sary repairs and operated automobiles for departments having no drivers. A battery charging outfit was installed. The total operating expenses for the maintenance of the automobiles referred to, including gas, oil, tires, and miscellaneous supplies, amounted to \$18,500.67 or an average of \$420.46 for each car, or \$0.0532 per mile. The average mileage per car was 5,417 miles.

PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing inspection division made a total of 41,725 inspections, which included inspections of plumbing construction work in new buildings, plumbing repairs in old buildings, and visits of investigation following complaint of insanitary conditions. This is approximately the same number of inspections as was made last year, but by reason of the more extensive building in the suburbs it required more time on the part of the men. The records show that the average number of inspections per day per man was nearly 14. Practically one-third of all of the above inspections, as well as more than half of the clerical work in the office, was due to complaints of insanitary plumbing in old houses or defective sheet-metal rain leaders and gutters, this great number of complaints being undoubtedly due to the present housing situation in the District of Columbia.

During the year 39 warrants were sworn out in police court for violation of the plumbing regulations, of which but 2 cases were dismissed for lack of evidence. The fines collected amounted to \$385.

There were also 275 prosecutions under the nuisance and drainage acts, of which the plumbing division found it necessary to do the work in 45 cases and assess the cost.

PLUMBING BOARD.

There were 66 applicants for examination for license as master plumber and gas fitter, of whom 11 passed and were granted license, and there were at the end of the year 238 registered master plumbers, about 190 of whom were actively engaged in business.

PUBLIC-CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The four convenience stations were operated throughout the year from 6 a. m. until midnight daily, including Sundays, and there were registered over 13,000,000 users. The cash receipts amounted to \$9,377.03.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of steam boilers during the year was 470, including 36 belonging to the District of Columbia. Twelve boilers were condemned as unfit for further use. The compensation of the inspector of steam boilers is paid from fees collected from private owners of boilers. The total amount of fees reported by that official was \$2,350, and the expense of inspection \$370, leaving a net compensation to him of \$1,980.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 54 meetings and examined 262 applicants, of whom 172 were found competent and 90 incompetent.

STREET LIGHTING.

There are 20,708 street lamps of all kinds in the avenues, streets, alleys, etc., under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as follows:

Gas, mantle:		
Single burner.....	10,617	
Double burner.....	117	
		10,734
Electric, arc:		
6.6-ampere magnetite.....	283	
4.0-ampere magnetite.....	500	
		783
Electric, incandescent:		
250-candlepower, series.....	89	
200-candlepower, multiple.....	64	
100-candlepower, series.....	4,060	
100-candlepower, multiple.....	98	
60-candlepower, series.....	4,021	
60-candlepower, multiple.....	274	
		8,606
Street designation:		
Gas, 2½-foot, flat flame.....	401	
Electric, 8-candlepower.....	184	
		585
Total.....		20,708

This was a net increase during the year of 366 lamps.

The additions and extensions, 157 gas, 209 electric, have been of a minor sort, to meet pressing demands and needs, mostly in streets newly built upon, the largest single installation being 17 lamps, and 82 per cent of the increase being widely scattered in lots of 5 or less. At some points especially indicated, congested intersections, car stops, etc., the size of lamps has been increased, but of the 603 lamps newly connected (gross), 337, or about 56 per cent, were either "designation" lamps or the lowest powered gas or electric.

A material improvement in effectiveness of lighting results from trial change of equipment to double burner inverted gas mantle, to the number of 117, at street intersections, with single inverted intermediate. Trial installations have also been made of lights for traffic guidance purposes to the number of 12 of several different types, all considered of value in traffic control.

Replacement of some of the gas lamps by electric and of some of the existing electric by larger and more effective units, to provide a higher degree of visibility, is necessary to safety, in view of modern traffic conditions.

The situation with respect to suits against certain railroad companies to recover for lighting streets, etc., adjacent to their rights of way, remains essentially as reported for the past two years, the necessary new trial in lower court not having been reached.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS—FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH, POLICE-PATROL SIGNAL,
AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There were 739 fire-alarm boxes in service at the end of the year, 626 on underground and 113 on overhead wires, a net increase of 25 over the preceding year: 984 box fire alarms and 1,007 local alarms were received and transmitted during the year, of which 139 box and 42 local were false.

Additional apparatus at fire-alarm headquarters to increase the number of box circuits by 10, to 40, was installed and connected to the switchboard: the rearrangement of box circuits and increase in number to relieve overloading is in progress.

There were 487 police patrol boxes in service at the end of the year, 384 on underground and 103 on overhead wires, an increase of 12 over the preceding year.

There were 1,453 telephones connected to the District system at the end of the year, and 27 in use as portable sets by fire and electrical departments, an increase of 26 in the year.

The number of cells of storage battery in service on fire-alarm, police patrol, and local circuits remains unchanged at 2,174. The battery room has been enlarged and the battery rack extended to accommodate increase of battery about to be made.

There were in service on the composite signals system on June 30, 1922, 165.54 miles of underground cable, containing 6,460.04 miles of conductors, and 174.81 miles of aerial conductors, a grand total of 6,634.85 miles of conductors, a net increase of 85.85 miles of conductors. Reserve capacity of several of the cables is below requirement of demand and below safe emergency provision. Provision for expansion is again presented as an urgent requirement.

The use of radio communication for municipal functions has been recognized by the assignment of a band of wave lengths in the regulations being promoted by the Department of Commerce and the utilization of that new art by the District in the near future may be advantageous.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of permits issued for installation of wires and apparatus for electric light, heat, and power purposes on private premises, not including distribution or other plants of public-service companies, during the year was 8,029, compared with 6,217 in the preceding year, representing approximately 8,822 kilowatts capacity of utilization equipment. The total amount of fees paid for permits for such installations was \$13,861, compared with \$11,626. The total number of inspections recorded, relating to this work, was 17,284 compared with 14,965. The annual increase of service to be rendered is marked and the service rendered has reached the saturation point; in fact adequate inspection with the number of inspectors engaged is not physically possible.

Supervision was exercised over the erection, taking down, and moving of an aggregate of 2,204 line and guy poles and 468 pole guy anchors, and of the stringing of overhead wires in streets and other public spaces. The total of recorded wire-supporting poles in the District at the end of the year was: Line, 19,690; guy, 1,224; total,

20,914, compared with a total of 20,002 at the end of the preceding year, a net increase of 912; representing an exceptional activity, due doubtless to the exceptional suburban development. The telephone company has increased by 1 the number of its poles in streets within the area prescribed in the act of Congress regulating the use of telephone wires approved June 30, 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The electrical department has cooperated with the municipal architect and other District officers, consulting and counseling, preparing plans, specifications, and estimates, and supervising electrical work. This service has been somewhat exceptional in extent, due to the school building program.

HARBOR FRONT.

The annual rental of the wharves on the river front placed by law under the control of the commissioners as of June 30, 1922, follows:

Washington Channel.....	\$15, 269. 00
Anacostia Channel.....	400. 00
Georgetown Channel.....	534. 60
	16, 203. 60

The actual water frontage of the District of Columbia devoted to commerce, with the exception of canals, is about 2 miles. The total available water front is 18 miles, of which about 8 miles is set aside for parks and for other purposes of the United States. The largest amount of wharf property under the control of the commissioners is along the Washington Channel.

The harbor police station and dock, the dock of the fire boat, the District morgue, the municipal fish wharves and market, and the District workhouse and sand wharves are located along the Washington Channel between the south curb line of N Street and Thirteenth Street. The balance of the frontage is leased by steamboat companies, boathouses, and other commercial interests.

The Board of Engineers of Rivers and Harbors has under consideration the matter of establishing a bulkhead along the Washington Channel with a view to providing ultimately maximum facilities for all legitimate water-front uses, both governmental and commercial.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board of condemnation of insanitary buildings held 18 meetings and issued orders for the demolition of 132 and the repair of 117 structures. Of the buildings condemned 84 were located on streets and 48 on alleys.

Since the creation of the board May 1, 1906, it has examined 8,421 buildings, of which 2,677 were demolished and 2,029 repaired. Of the buildings demolished 1,779 were located on streets and 898 on alleys.

The estimated value of repairs required by the board during the year ended June 30, 1922, is \$46,430.

Estimated value of repairs required by the board during the past four years \$214,620.

One hundred and thirty-four 20-day preliminary notices were served on owners to show cause why buildings should not be condemned.

Forty condemnation orders were served.

Forty-nine condemnation cards were affixed to buildings.

Sixty-nine condemnation orders were served under section 16 of the building code.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine inspections and miscellaneous visits were made.

Estimated number of people required to secure other living quarters, 528.

Number of cases in court, 1.

Estimated number of tenants and occupants of dilapidated and insanitary buildings benefited by repairs required by the board during the year ended June 30, 1922, 585.

Estimated number of tenants and occupants of insanitary and dilapidated buildings benefited by repairs since the creation of the board, 7,421.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

The construction and maintenance of the sewerage system and the sewage-disposal system of the District of Columbia is placed under a division in charge of the sanitary engineer.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 10.09 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on June 30, 1922, was 763.97 miles, of which 152.31 miles are main sewers and 611.66 miles are pipe sewers. In addition to the above new sewer work, 83 storm-water catch basins were constructed during the year, bringing the total number to 6,302.

There was expended during the year on new extensions of the sewerage system the sum of \$310,717.60, and on the sewage-disposal system \$4,885.71. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1922, was \$15,412,515.28. The total cost of the sewage-disposal system to the same date was \$5,975,232.96, making a total cost of the complete system to June 30, 1922, of \$21,387,748.24.

The main sewerage pumping station and the three substations were in continuous operation throughout the year, handling the sewage of practically the entire district. In addition, the main station pumped storm water from the 900-acre low level area flanking Pennsylvania Avenue between the Peace Monument and Fifteenth Street. At the main station, sewage to the amount of 24,906,695,603 gallons and storm water to the amount of 2,319,731,496 gallons were pumped during the year. The Poplar Point substation pumped 821,735,317 gallons, the Rock Creek substation 125,879,731 gallons, and the Woodridge substation 15,293,400 gallons of sewage during the year. Eliminating the Rock Creek and Woodridge substations, which deliver their discharge to the main station, the above would indicate a mean daily pumpage of sewage of 70,438,852 gallons. The coal consumption at the main sewerage pumping station for the year amounted to 5,963 tons.

Pursuant to act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, to protect streams flowing through United States parks and reservations in the District of Columbia from pollution, and the act of the Maryland State Legislature approved April 10, 1918, the commissioners have prepared and submitted to the Washington suburban sanitary commission a working agreement to govern the conditions under which Maryland sewage may be diverted through the district sewers to the District sewerage pumping station. In advance of carrying out the terms of above agreement it will be necessary to extend, at an estimated cost of \$750,000, the three principal sewage interceptors to the District line.

Attention is called to the fact that the extension of the sewer system has been allowed to lag considerably behind the growth of the city and, due to the lack of storm-water sewers, the problem of handling surface water is becoming more and more difficult. Furthermore there is a decided need for relief sewers within the old city limits to prevent the recurrence of flooded premises due to the inadequacy in size of many of the older sewers.

Attention is also called to the fact that it was not possible to keep the extension of the sewer system abreast of the building activities during the year, which activities exceeded those of any previous year, and the fiscal year ended with service sewers, estimated to cost over \$120,000, authorized constructed for the service of new buildings but not built on account of lack of funds.

WATER MAINS.

During the year 61,862 feet or 11.7 miles of water mains were laid, making a total length of mains now in service 659.2 miles. There were also in service at the end of the year 11,362 valves of various sizes, 3,814 fire hydrants, 253 public hydrants, 21 sanitary fountains, 153 horse fountains, and 44 public wells.

The aggregate cost of the water mains in service June 30, 1922, paid from water department funds, was \$4,477,732.02.

WATER CONSUMPTION.

The mean daily consumption for the fiscal year was 63,309,230, being 1,802,400 gallons more than the mean daily consumption for 1921. Making a mean daily per capita consumption of 140.68 gallons—estimated on a population of 450,000.

The total pumpage for the year was 11,832,035,550 gallons.

The total coal burned was 7,333 tons.

The cost of operating pumps for the year was \$102,637.92 as against \$118,195.29 in 1921; thus making the cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons of water into the mains \$8.74, as against \$10.40 for the preceding year.

Underground leakage found and stopped during the year amounted to 1,678,500 gallons daily; the largest quantity found since the year 1917.

WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues from all sources, including a balance of \$161,344.46 in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,307,760.27.

Estimated value of repairs required by the board during the past four years \$214,620.

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WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

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Expenditures of the water department amounted to \$771,763.74; advances on account of the Washington Aqueduct \$224,921.47, leaving a balance of \$311,075.06, which is obligated to the amount of \$61,086.50, which leaves an unobligated balance of \$249,988.56. Of the total cost of work done during the year 34 per cent was expended for new work and 66 per cent for maintenance.

WATER METERS.

Two thousand and forty-three water meters were installed at an average cost of \$10.50 each.

The revenue collected for the year under the meter system was \$840,747.29; under the flat-rate, \$97,458.52; for building purposes, \$4,976.64.

Sixty-four thousand five hundred and forty-five services are now metered.

Very respectfully,

CUNO H. RUDOLPH,
JAMES F. OYSTER,
CHARLES KELLER,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.



